

The "findings" which were included in a report prepared by a committee headed by the Rev. James A. Perry of Plattsburgh, dean of the conference, were read at the closing session by F. E. Ryder,



GERMAN ENVOY  
VISITS BOSTONBaron von Maltzan Calls  
at State House and  
City Hall

Baron Ago von Maltzan, Ambassador of the German Republic to the United States, visited the State House and City Hall today to pay his respects to Governor Fuller and to Mayor Curley.

The German diplomat was accompanied by Edward von Selam, attaché of the German Embassy at Washington and B. F. von Scholley, Acting German Consul in Boston.

The party motored up to Boston this morning from Magnolia, where the Ambassador has leased the Hayden Cottage for the summer. The Ambassador paid his respects to President and Mrs. Coolidge shortly after they came to White Court for the summer.

Arriving by motor at the State House at 11:30 the official German party was ushered into the Executive offices. Governor Fuller took Ambassador von Maltzan to the portico overlooking the State House grounds and old Boston common and explained to his guest something of the colonial and state history of the Commonwealth. He also pointed out objects of interest to the Ambassador who is a stranger in Boston, such as the Custom House tower and the skyscraper, the Charles River Basin and the long line of stores along Tremont Mall.

Some little talk of the North Shore as a summer residence was indulged in and the Governor told Baron that they were really neighbors, as Rye Beach is not a long motor ride from Magnolia. The German diplomat expressed himself as delighted with his summer residence and commented upon the beauties of the North Shore.

Charles L. Burrill of the Executive Council was introduced to the Ambassador by Governor Fuller as "one of the best families in the State." Mr. Burrill escorted the visitors to their waiting automobile when the informal visit came to an end. Previous to the parting the Ambassador introduced his attaché and the acting Consul to the Governor and the entire party was invited by Governor Fuller to call at the State House again and to visit him at Rye Beach.

Governor Fuller also received a party of Swedish student singers of Stockholm University today. There were 45 in the party and after greeting the Governor on the State House steps they sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Later the Governor received 42 school boys of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa who are traveling in the east under the auspices of the Beacon Institute of Oberlin, O.

## Calls on Governor



BARON AGO VON MALTZAN, Ambassador of the German Republic to the United States, visiting the State House grounds.

STUDY OF DAYLIGHT  
TIME SYSTEM MADE

New England Majority in Favor, Chamber Reports

New England opinion favors the daylight-saving system of time, according to an investigation just completed by the Chamber of Commerce. Of 105 cities and towns in New England, excepting Massachusetts, which replied to the questionnaire of the chamber, 73 gave an affirmative and 27 a negative reply, it was announced today. In terms of population, this means that 1,654,274 people are enjoying the extra hour of daylight and 409,844 are not. In addition, the entire population of Massachusetts enjoys daylight saving, making a total of 5,055,183 New Englanders having the extra evening hour each day.

Interesting information was obtained as a result of the survey by the chamber. The report says that the State of Connecticut, with a state law forbidding public display of any but standard time, is fairly generally observing daylight time by common agreement. Of the 36 cities and towns in Connecticut, only four are without daylight saving. With 72 per cent of the total population of Connecticut recorded, the chamber finds that 988,511 of the population of that State have daylight saving, against 14,569 who have not.

Sentiment in Vermont and New Hampshire is against the extra hour of daylight, says the report, but there has been a radical change in Maine, where 17 of the 30 cities and towns recorded, have daylight saving.

Rhode Island is overwhelmingly in favor of daylight saving, according to the survey. Only one of the municipalities of which a record has been made, is against the movement and this is a town of 2590 population. The other 21 have a combined population of 544,351.

## NEW SHIPPERS' ORGANIZATION

Formal organization of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board will take place at a meeting in the Copley-Plaza Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Speakers on the program include Percy R. Todd, president of the Boston & Atlantic Railroad; M. J. Gormley, chairman of the car service division of the American Railway Association; Donald D. Conn, manager of public relations, of the Boston & Atlantic Railroad; and W. J. L. Banham, general chairman of the Atlantic States Advisory Board.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; probably fair with showers Tuesday; warmer, moderate southwest winds.  
Northern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday local showers, possibly thunder showers; moderate to fresh southwest winds.  
Weather Outlook for Week: Showers near middle of week and again at end; temperatures will average normal or slightly below over north portion and normal over south portion.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	68	Memphis	78
Atlanta	72	Montreal	72
Boston	65	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	76	New Orleans	80
Calgary	60	New York	75
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	78
Chicago	80	Pittsburgh	78
Denver	62	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	72	Portland, Ore.	56
Eastport	64	San Francisco	55
Galveston	82	St. Louis	80
Hatfield	82	St. Paul	72
Helm	82	Tampa	80
Jacksonville	82	Washington	84
Kansas City	82		
Los Angeles	88		

High Tides at Boston  
(Daylight Saving Time)  
Monday, 12:25 p. m.; Tuesday, 1 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:33 p. m.



Roanoke, Va.

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PRESIDENT TO  
ATTEND OUTINGSenator Butler Also Will  
Speak at Gathering of  
Republicans

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 6 (AP)—President Coolidge started the third week at the summer "White House" with an engagement of political importance on his schedule. This will be his appearance Saturday at an outing at which the principal speaker besides himself will be William M. Butler, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee and his political and personal intimate.

Saturday's outing will be held on the farm near here of Ralph S. Bauer. His guests in addition to the President and the Senator will be Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, and editors of Essex County newspapers.

During the week Mr. Coolidge is expected to confer with David Milvane, Republican national committeeman from Kansas, who is summing up at Magnolia. Mr. Milvane predicts that barring an industrial depression Mr. Coolidge will have little if any opposition for the Republican presidential nomination in 1928 and will be re-elected.

Mrs. Coolidge took her first dip in the ocean today since she and the President came here for the summer. With Mrs. Adolphus Andrews, wife of the President's naval aide, she enjoyed a plunge in a pool in front of White Court which is protected somewhat from the surf by rocks. Mrs. Coolidge is an ardent follower of outdoor life, usually walking several miles daily.

The President had no engagements on his list for today but tomorrow he will receive Mr. John Jacob Rogers, elected last week a Republican member of the national House of Representatives from the Fifth Massachusetts district.

President and Mrs. Coolidge yesterday attended the service in the historic Tabernacle Congregational Church at Salem.

Philadelphia Customs Head  
and Envoy to Poland Named

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Collins B. Allen of Salem, N. J., has been appointed Comptroller of Customs at Philadelphia.

At Warsaw John B. Stetson Jr., who is new in the diplomatic service, will succeed Albert J. Pearson who has been transferred to Finland as American Minister. Some time ago Mr. Stetson was named to the Finland post but he had not taken over his duties there.

It is understood that Mr. Pearson requested the transfer to Finland, one of the reasons being that he found the expenses incident to service in Poland higher than he felt justified in meeting.

SESQUICENTENNIAL  
FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Date Set to Mark Organizing  
of First State Government

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.—New Hampshire's commission on the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first independent state government of America met today at the State House under the chairmanship of John G. Winant, Governor. It has been decided to hold the celebration of the week of Jan. 6, 1926, the anniversary of the action of the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire in passing its declaration of independence.

Henry H. Metcalf, formerly State Historian and member of the commission, outlined the historical facts and plans for the celebration. The House of the American Revolution will co-operate. Other members of the committee are Charles W. Tobey, President of the State Senate; George A. Wood, Speaker of the Senate; John E. Young, of Exeter, tax commissioner; James P. Tuttle of Manchester, formerly Attorney-General; Harry F. Lake of Concord, Mrs. Clara M. Fellows of Tilton, and Miss Mary E. Woodward of Conway.

The Governor and Mrs. Winant leave the State tonight for a trip to Europe. The Governor will visit the headquarters of the League of Nations at Geneva.

## CANDIDATES ANNOUNCED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Formal announcement was made today by Thomas J. Hammond, district attorney, that he would seek the Republican nomination for Con-

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gressman from the Second Massachusetts District. At the same time, Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who has been for several years a member of the Legislature, issued a statement on his announced candidacy for the Democratic nomination, and former Mayor Edward J. Woodhouse of this city, in a long statement, announced that he would not seek the Democratic nomination, but set forth what he considered the qualifications the candidate should possess.

POLISH AFFAIRS  
TO BE DISCUSSEDCount Skrzynski, Poland's  
Foreign Minister, Will  
Speak at Williamstown

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Count Alexander Skrzynski, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Poland, will discuss Poland and Central European conditions at the Institute of Politics, at Williamstown, Mass., the Polish Legation here announces.

Count Skrzynski will arrive in New York on July 14 and be received by President Coolidge at Swampscott on July 16, after which he will proceed to Williamstown and pay his respects to officials of the State and other departments. He has conferred with members of the Debt Funding Commission, having conducted the negotiations for the funding of the Polish debt.

Mayors and city councils in American cities having a large Polish population have extended invitations to him to visit their respective municipalities but inasmuch as the primary object of his visit, he will not be able to accept many invitations, the one from Chicago being the only one definitely accepted so far.

Count Skrzynski, early in his career as Foreign Minister, secured from the Allied Powers the recognition of Poland's eastern frontiers which recognition was not only important for the reconstruction but for the development of his native country. In April he completed with Minister Benes, of Czechoslovakia, a series of agreements which completely liquidated all questions at issue between Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as a general treaty of arbitration for the peaceful settlement of all issues which may arise in the future between the two countries.

The Minister has directed himself particularly to the development of the principle of international arbitration. In a treaty made with Switzerland in March, 1925, there was included a provision for invoking the good offices of the President of the United States.

NEW POSTAL RATES  
WILL BE DISCUSSEDCongressional Committee to  
Hold Regional Hearings

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Plans were completed today by a joint congressional committee for exhaustive hearings in various parts of the country on the workings of the new postal rates.

The committee is made up of three members of the senate postoffice committee and three members of the house committee and is headed by Senator Moses (R., New Hampshire). It will receive criticisms and suggestions from all classes affected.

Hearings will begin in Washington July 20, after which the committee will be in Atlanta, July 23; Philadelphia, July 28 to Aug. 1; New York City from Aug. 3 to Aug. 8; Boston, Aug. 10 to 13; Augusta, Maine, Aug. 14; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 17 and 18; Chicago, Aug. 19 to 26 and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Aug. 27 and 29.

Postmaster General E. A. Tamm has been received by the committee, a large number contending the first-class rates are inequitable. Attention will be given by the committee to the effect of the rates upon business, and it will ask newspaper publishers for their views with regard to rates upon second-class matter.

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ACCOUNTS SOLICITED  
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"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

OSLO WELCOMES  
CAPT. AMUNDSENExplorer Comes in Seaplane  
Amid Great Enthusiasm  
and Rejoicing

OSLO, Norway, July 6 (AP)—Capt. Roald Amundsen, with Lincoln Ellsworth, his American colleague, and the others who accompanied him on his north polar expedition, reached Oslo on Sunday in the seaplane N-25, which they were able to salvage from the polar ice for their return to Spitzbergen. From Spitzbergen the explorers were brought to Horten on the Government steamer, Alfr W. Selmer, reaching Horten at midnight on Saturday.

The explorers landed at Oslo amid scenes of enthusiasm only comparable to the return of Fridtjof Nansen from the far north in 1896. Loaded with flowers they proceeded to the pavilion where the burgomaster and the President of the Storthing, M. Lykke, delivered addresses of welcome, emphasizing the prestige Norway had gained by the daring of Amundsen and his companions.

Captain Amundsen Responds  
Cheers were raised, and Captain Amundsen responded briefly, saying he was overwhelmed and that he could not find words with which to voice adequate acknowledgments.

As a spectacular triumph entry nothing could have exceeded the expedition's appearance in the capital. Whether the results obtained by the expedition, including the survey of thousands of square miles of polar regions and soundings, justified the expenditure of at least \$50,000, of which \$40,000 was the cost of the airplane lost in the ice, may be left to the experts to decide. The Norwegians unanimously view the achievement as a meritorious day's exploit, redounding to the credit of all concerned and the glory of the Norwegian Nation.

## Decorations Awarded

Captain Amundsen was presented with the gold medal for civic merit by King Haakon, Lincoln Ellsworth, Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, and Leif Dietrichsen were decorated with the insignia of first-class commanders of the Order of St. Olav. Oscar Omdahl and Karl Feucht, mechanicians, were made chevaliers of the same order. Captain Amundsen plans to start for America about July 22. Captain Amundsen desires Mr. Ellsworth to join him at Amundsen's home at Bundejord, near Oslo, but Ellsworth prefers to put in a couple of weeks of vacation in Norway before sailing for home.

OXFORD MAINTAINS  
ITS CONSERVATISM

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—The Earl of Oxford and Ashville has been defeated in his candidacy for the chancellorship of Oxford University, a post made vacant through the passing of Marquis Curzon of Kedleston.

The opening stages of the campaign it appeared that the Liberal leader in the House of Lords would have a walkover. Quite recently, however, a new candidate appeared in Viscount Cave, Lord High Chancellor in the Baldwin Cabinet and in the polling today, Lord Cave won the victory with 987 votes against 441 for Lord Oxford. Thus the University's traditional conservatism asserted itself against the weight of respect for the great Liberal statesman.

AIR EXPRESS TO LINK  
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 6.—Overnight air express service between Chicago and New York will start Oct. 1, officials of the recently organized National Air Transport, Inc., announced here.

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please mention the Monitor.

after a conference between the board of directors and the technical staff. Ten Curtiss airplanes of the carrier pigeon type and 35 Liberty motors have been ordered. Col. Paul Henderson, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail, who came to Chicago to attend ceremonies at the inauguration of the over-night air mail service between New York and Chicago, is to be general manager of the new commercial service, which is capitalized at \$10,000,000.

CAILLAUX MAKES  
PLEA FOR ALIENSFinance Minister Strongly  
Denounces Imposing of  
Taxes on Workers

By Special Cable  
PARIS, July 6.—Joseph Caillaux, French Finance Minister, made a strong plea for the foreign worker in France, when the Chamber of Deputies entered on the last day's discussion of the budget. The price of an identity card was not finally fixed. The Chamber voted a fee of 200 francs after the Senate had named a more moderate figure. M. Caillaux opposed those on all the benches who wished to have a relatively high price, but was defeated.

The budget has still to return to the Senate for approval, and it is believed the Senate will reduce the fee. Two hundred francs is a real hardship for many foreign workers. M. Caillaux believes the price is exorbitant and it will probably be unproductive. French industry is suffering from a shortage of labor. The Government was obliged to constitute a department for the importation of foreign labor.

Speaking against the poll tax, M. Caillaux said: "It is wrong to legislate for foreigners in categories. Workers who come on a collective contract, cannot pay even the smallest tax. With this form of identity card it is driving away workmen whose co-operation is necessary. I appeal to you to examine the question from a practical viewpoint. My private opinion is that in a few months we shall be compelled to cancel the measure we are now taking. We badly need foreign labor and without it some of our industries could not carry on."

Moreover, the intellectual workers form the second category of foreigners who are interesting to France. In imposing taxes on the foreign worker you run the risk of cutting down the visits of foreigners in general. Obviously M. Caillaux could not make the issue a matter of confidence but, in view of his attitude, an alteration in the practice is not likely.

## PLAYGROUNDS ARE OPENED

SPRINGFIELD, July 6 (Special)—Announcement of the opening of the playgrounds and their assistants for the summer season has been made by the park board. With the opening of five playgrounds last week, all the city's playgrounds are now in operation. There are 66 members of the playground staff.

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MAINE POWER DEVELOPMENT  
TO RAISE FARM'S EFFICIENCYHydroelectric Plans Announced by Governor Brewster—  
Publicity Under Way to Boom Industries and  
Tourist Trade—Diversification Advised

PORTLAND, Me., July 6 (Special)—An electric power project to exploit the water resources of central Maine, which will give a great impetus to the development plans now being put in force for the whole State, was announced by Ralph O. Brewster, its Governor, in a final interview with the newspaper representatives reporting the seventeenth annual Conference of Governors held at Poland Springs and the subsequent tour through the State. Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, has just bought the Central Maine Power Company at a cost of \$3,500,000. Mr. Brewster announced, Mr. Insull, in an interview with the Governor a few days ago, explained that he intended to install several hundred miles more of wires through the territory served by the company, on the belief that the farmers there formed a steady and certain market, on which a company could safely count for a long-time development.

Mr. Insull also expressed the view, according to the Governor, that from a study of Maine's position with relation to the development of its industries would be seeking locations there because the State combined the advantage of cheap power with easy access for ships. Maine, Governor Brewster explained, is a natural power station, and at present, he said, ranks fourth among states in production of water power, with its resources only one-half developed.

Development Plans  
The state development program consists of two general inter-related movements, planned for a period of years, though expected to continue for 25 years before coming to real fruition.

The plan is first to get people in the State interested in its development and to boost it. This campaign is going on at present, by means of literature, by means of intra-state tours, by pledges and by co-operation among business clubs and organizations. The slogan is, "Help Yourself by Helping Maine."

The second phase is that of studying Maine's possibilities and promoting those in which the State can more naturally take the lead. A state sales manager will form contacts with various business organizations through the country to keep them informed of Maine's opportunities. A state market counselor will advise persons engaged in the State's industries on methods of advertising and promoting.

## Publicity Campaign

Along with these study plans will go a carefully prepared publicity campaign, and an effort to get Maine people in the State to write to friends outside about it, and Maine

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## Growing Friendship Between China and America Observed

Dr. Kuo, Speaking at Harris Foundation in Chicago, Tells of Advances in East

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6.—Relations with the United States constitute a bright chapter in the history of China, and conspicuous acts of friendship performed by America toward China have contributed greatly to the advance of the Eastern people, P. W. Kuo, president of Southeastern University, Nanking, stated at the Institute of Politics at the University of Chicago under the Norman Wail Harris Foundation.

With this address on "China's Relations With the United States," the second week of the series of lectures in the Foundation for the study of international relations opened. The objective of the Institute is "the promotion of a better understanding on the part of American citizens of the other peoples of the world, thus establishing a basis for improved international relations and a more enlightened world order."

Dr. Kuo emphasized how China and the United States have been bound by ties of mutual interest and good will. His message was regarded here as perhaps the most hopeful one yet brought to the students of foreign relations who are attending the lectures. He also commented on matters that cause disquiet in his country. He interpreted, from the standpoint of one of China's leading thinkers, the present attitude of China toward the American "exclusion act," the expressed regret that some of the presentists in the Washington Disarmament Conference had not yet been made effective; and he told of China's objections to the International Banking Consortium.

Praise for American Institutions

The lecturer praised the cultural influence of American universities, the International Y. M. C. A. committees, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the movement which has resulted in sending thousands of Chinese students to American institutions.

"The greater number have returned to China and are working for the regeneration of their own country, was his message.

Tribute to the services of American missionaries was paid by Dr. Kuo, who, in speaking of their influence, said: "Despite mistakes and shortcomings, one is led to say in all fairness that the work of the Chinese missions, taken as a whole, constitutes one of the most important factors in the development of a new China."

Dr. Kuo described the growth and changing character of trade relations between the United States and China, pointing out the "purity of motive" which has characterized their commercial intercourse since the beginning. The Chinese are strictly a peaceful people with a keen business sense and they desire to develop for closer commercial relations with Americans.

On the subject of exclusion laws the question was raised: "Why is it that no agitation has been made in recent years for abolition of the American exclusion law or modification on the part of China?"

Friendship Ties Strong

Dr. Kuo thinks that the answer is "the historical friendship is so overwhelmingly strong that the dissatisfaction over the immigration question is relegated to the background."

Referring to the change in Chinese culture by its contact with western civilizations, citing benefits to the

Oriental people, the lecturer also noted a danger of over-emphasizing Western culture at the expense of what is really vital in the Chinese national life.

Dr. Kuo continued: "It is to be regretted that the cultural relationship between China and America has so far been more or less one-sided. Americans have gone out to China to

## American Children Respond to Message of Peace From Wales

THE publication in The Christian Science Monitor of the Welsh children's message of peace to the world has aroused much attention. The principal of one of the New York public schools read it to her pupils, and some were encouraged to write replies. One of which is reproduced below together with the translation of the Welsh message, which was published on May 27, under the caption, "Welsh Children Send Message to World."

(Message)  
We, boys and girls of the Principality of Wales and of Monmouthshire, greet with a cheer the boys and girls of every country under the sun.

Will you, millions of you, join in our prayer that God will bless the efforts of the good men and women of every race and people who are doing their best to settle the old quarrels without fighting? Then there will be no need for any of us, as we grow older, to show our pride for the country in which we were born by going out to hate and to kill one another.

Long live the covenant of the League of Nations—the friend of every mother, the protector of every home, and the guardian angel of the youth of the world.

1922, 1923, 1924, and  
Whitsuntide, 1925

(Reply)  
We, school children of the United States of America, answer the message of the Welsh children of the Principality of Wales and of Monmouthshire on the commemoration of Good Will Day, with the hope that all the children on the face of this earth received their message and pledge themselves to work for peace under all circumstances. May the Almighty God give courage to the cause, multiply their numbers, encourage them, and protect them, for they are the most wonderful people of today, the people who are giving up their lives for good will and peace restored to the world.

For the children of  
Public School 6, New York.  
IRENE TURKEVICH.

## ROADS WILL USE EACH OTHER'S CARS

Two New England Lines Plan Equipment Pool

An arrangement by which the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads intend to increase the availability of cars for shippers has been announced. The plan provides for a joint use of all freight cars owned by the two roads, except refrigerator cars. The plan is to be tried out for six months.

During this period the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads will suspend the per diem charges which now make it essential to keep cars moving toward their home road, loaded or empty, in order to avoid paying rental. Thus, general interchange of empty cars between the two roads will be unnecessary, and only cars requiring repairs will move without load.

Since they will not be required to move each other's empty cars, the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads expect to return the cars of other roads more promptly and to a larger extent under load.

FITCHBURG SEEKS SLOGAN

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 6.—The Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce is seeking a slogan which will help sell the city to the world at large, and has offered a cash prize of \$100 to the person submitting the slogan in the contest which is now open and will be closed Oct. 1.

EMERSON COURSE, JULY 6

The Summer School of Emerson College was opened today. Prof. Newton R. Hammond of New York has been appointed director of the summer school, and the course of study has been amplified to allow six points credit toward the B. L. I. degree. A new feature in the summer course is the Shakespeare Dramatic Club.

SALESMAN WANTED

NEW YORK CITY.—Salesman, preferably one with advertising experience, to sell a new line of big advertisers, Christian Scientist preferred. Write fully regarding yourself, also salary expected, Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"Say It With Flowers"

Arthur Langhans  
FLORIST  
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION  
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Camp Cooking

tastes better with

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

BENNETT BROTHERS produce fine jewelry at Minimum Cost. Mounting our own diamonds saves the middlemen's profit.

THE ENSIGN REFINING COMPANY

The Parr X Co., Field Agents, N. Y. City

613-21 Knickerbocker Bldg., N. Y. City

Wiles-Barre, Pa. (P)—Tenants of places in the mining patches of the Wyoming Valley are engaged in their annual contest for the prettiest and most productive garden.

BATTLESHIP LINOLEUM

For Perfect Care and Preservation Use

Polishem

Try Can. 50c

THE ENSIGN REFINING COMPANY

613-21 Knickerbocker Bldg., N. Y. City

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION

\$10.00 ROUND TRIP FARE

Saturday, July 11

Tickets good only on Special Coach Train leaving Boston Saturday, July 11, at 4:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), arriving back Monday morning at 6:15.

All Day Sunday at the Falls

Consult ticket agent for particulars.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

(N. Y. C. & R. Co., Lessee)

VERA CRUZ (P)—The State of Vera Cruz is on the verge of "going dry" without the necessity of a prohibition law, due to the heavy taxes levied on saloons by the Government.

Saloonkeepers are threatening to close their shops unless the Government lowers the tax

## 'EL' TRUSTEES ANSWER CARMEN

Arbitration Issue Deemed Important in Settlement of Difficulties

Answer to the statement just issued by Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, in which the trustees insist that the Carmen would defeat the purpose of arbitration if they are allowed the claim that one party can maintain that a particular question is not arbitrable, will be forthcoming at a special meeting of the Carmen's Union tonight in Ford Hall. The meeting has been called specifically to discuss the advisability of polling a strike vote.

The question which the Elevated has been pressing for several months is that the present method of arbitration, in which the union and the company each name an arbitrator, who in turn select a third, and disinterested member of the board, should be changed, so that three disinterested parties should comprise the board. The union has claimed that the issue of changing the method of arbitration is not subject to arbitration.

The statement of the trustees which will come before the Carmen tonight reads in part as follows: The issues presented in these recurring arbitrations directly affect the car fare paid by the entire population of Metropolitan Boston. The position of the trustees is that the issues are so important that they should not be decided by a board of three arbitrators, as is now the case, but by one man sitting between advocates employed as opposing counsel, nominally called a board of three arbitrators, is taken solely for the purpose of securing due consideration of the rights of all parties interested.

If attempts at adjustments of differences are to be unavailing the situation becomes this that the trustees have requested a change in the agreement which you claim is not a subject of arbitration, the board believes this claim is unwarranted, but has offered to arbitrate the question and this offer has also been refused.

Presents Difficulties  
If we should acquiesce in this situation it is difficult to see why the same position might not be taken with reference to any change which we might in the future desire. Any change might be met by statement that you did not consider it arbitrable. Who is to determine whether such a statement is warranted?

If one party can assume to determine it without the right of appeal, arbitration is practically nullified. When the existing agreement was made to provide that "should any difference arise which cannot be mutually adjusted the same shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration" it must have been for the purpose of preventing just such arbitrary action by either party. The establishment of the theory that one party can refuse to arbitrate is not arbitrable, and at the same time refuse to submit to arbitration the question whether he is justified in taking that stand would defeat arbitration.

CHAMBER TO STUDY

MOTORBUS TAXATION

Study of taxation of motorbuses, in minute detail, with comparison of the taxation of the railroad and street railways, is about to be undertaken by the committee on public utilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to the end that more light may be thrown on the extent, operating cost and general character of motorbus transportation. The committee is also to make a

thorough examination of present and proposed legislation with regard to the agencies and modes of control or public regulation of the motorbus.

Co-ordination of the three important factors in the transportation system of Metropolitan Boston—the railroad, street railway and motorbus—is highly important from the viewpoint of efficiency and expense, in opinion of the committee. The study aims to determine the place and legitimate scope of the motorbus in the whole transportation system, so that the interests of the general public may be best served, rather than to consider the right of the bus to operate, and compete with old established methods of public conveyance.

BOSTON'S PORT HAS BIG GAIN

Value of Goods Imported May Place City Next to New York

Imports of merchandise via the Massachusetts Customs District, mainly Boston, during the year ending June 30, increased heavily over the similar period the previous year and are expected to put the port of Boston in second place among the seaports of the country in the volume of imports, according to figures compiled at the Boston Customs House and made public today by Willford W. Lufkin, collector. Value of the imports in the fiscal year was \$302,221,682, compared with \$234,489,207 the previous fiscal year.

Foreign commerce moving west has increased considerably of late and the month of June, with imports valued at \$24,175,370, was an especially heavy month, according to Mr. Lufkin. June, 1924, imports were valued at \$15,616,667 and May, 1925, imports at \$19,946,814.

Last year, Seattle occupied the second position in volume of imports, but from present indications, Boston will hold that position this year. The latest statistics showing Seattle imports cover nine months of the fiscal year during which \$203,000,000 worth of merchandise entered the country via that port. In that same period Boston's imports were \$229,000,000.

Duties collected at Boston during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, amounted to \$44,227,644, against \$48,238,922 for the previous fiscal year, when total valuation of imports was smaller. This is the result of the unusually light imports of wool, upon which there is a heavy duty, this last fiscal year. In June the duties collected amounted to \$3,437,087, against \$2,882,978 in the same month a year ago.

A gain in the number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports is also shown by customs figures. During the first six months of 1925, a total of 782 vessels reached Boston from other countries, of which 460 were steamers and 322 schooners, as compared with 706 arrivals during the first six months of 1924, of which 610 were steamers and 96 schooners. The number of passengers arriving at Boston from foreign ports in this period was 18,751, against 15,194 for the similar period a year ago.

PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip to Cape Cod on large motor-coach, leaving Boston, July 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Leave from South Station, Boston, 8:30 A. M. Sunday and Holidays 10 A. M. Daylight Saving Time. Saturday, July 11, last leaves at 1 P. M. Tel. Congress 4235. Station—South Station—Orchestra.

STATION—South Station—Orchestra.

LEGAL STAMPS GIVEN AND REDEEMED

For Summer Cottages!

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

For Summer Cottages!

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

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## BRITISH LABOR DATA CORRECTED

Americans Get Wrong View Sir Woodman Burbidge Says—Regrets Dole System

"The unemployment situation in England has been so exaggerated by adverse publicity in the United States, that the American public have an entirely erroneous view of the situation," Sir Woodman Burbidge, director of one of England's largest department stores, Harrods Ltd., said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Sir Woodman is visiting Boston as part of a 38,000-mile trip.

"We have only 3 per cent of our population out of work," he went on, "and half of those probably wouldn't work anyway. That's not a very unfavorable percentage. The dole, which is generally regretted, will shortly be supplanted by a better form of remedy. We have a very strong business government which is doing a great deal for prosperity, and its ability is proved by the fact that it has reduced our income tax 33 per cent, which means £80,000,000 each year."

Sir Woodman's trip started last March, and included an extensive tour of South America, with inspection of his stores in Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, and a northward trip through Valparaiso, Havana, New Orleans, California, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Chicago, and the eastern states. Along his entire trip Sir Woodman found unbounded prosperity. He was very much impressed with business conditions in South America and found them exceptional in Buenos Aires, while Chile was not far behind, although political discussion was rife. However, Sir Woodman pointed out that "South America has had a record-breaking year in crops, wool, and cattle. Trade has never been so good." "Likewise," he said, "Valparaiso and Havana are prosperous."

"I wish," said Sir Woodman, "that every English business man could visit the United States every year. It would be a tonic. At least we send our buyers over annually, just to have a look around."

"Also," he said, "I very much admire the habit our shoppers have of trading early in the morning."

When questioned about the situation in England, Sir Woodman became even more optimistic. "You don't realize," he said, "that our trade is really very good. With the exception of the shipping and coal industries, which are improving, business is excellent. Our export trade is increasing splendidly. The trade of my own department store

is up 10 per cent over last year."

He pointed out that the number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports is also shown by customs figures. During the first six months of 1925, a total of 782 vessels reached Boston from other countries, of which 460 were steamers and 322 schooners, as compared with 706 arrivals during the first six months of 1924, of which 610 were steamers and 96 schooners. The number of passengers arriving at Boston from foreign ports in this period was 18,751, against 15,194 for the similar period a year ago.

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## Harvard's Research Bureau Completes Survey of Business

Digest of Conditions in Grocery Trade Will Be Ready  
for Distribution Soon—Studies Made of  
Nine Trades Last Year

With the publication this month of its third annual survey of operating expenses in retail grocery stores, the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research will have completed surveys of 11 industries, pursued since 1911. The bureau was organized for the purpose of collecting first-hand information for use in teaching in the Harvard Business School, but its service was extended to investigation pursued at the request of business men who desired information regarding their particular trade. Last year nine different trades were studied.

The first work of the bureau was in the field of marketing, because little reliable data had been assembled regarding the distribution of various commodities. Beginning with an intensive study of the retail shoe trade, the work has been extended to retail grocery, hardware and jewelry trades, to department stores, to the automobile equipment business, to automotive equipment wholesalers, and tire retailers.

During the first few years before the confidence of business men was obtained, reports were secured from retailers through visits of the bureau's field agents. After business men became convinced, however, that their reports were confidential and that the bureau's figures were of material benefit in the operation of their business, reports were obtained almost entirely by mail.

**Service to Merchants**  
Immediately after the close of the fiscal year in each trade which the bureau is studying, schedules are mailed to from 5000 to 10,000 merchants conducting this type of business in various parts of the United States. Last year the bureau obtained reports representing merchants with an aggregate sales volume of approximately \$2,500,000,000. In addition to sending out about 65,000 circular letters, the bureau received over 12,000 letters in regard to its work.

Although at the start the expenses incurred in this work were paid by the business school, for the last few years the cost has been paid by the trades themselves. If a trade manifests sufficient interest in the results of such a study to assume the financial burden and to assure a workable number of reports, such research is undertaken and continued.

The bureau does not undertake special investigations for individual firms on a commercial fee basis. All material collected is the property of the bureau, and is not available for consultation even to the association financing the research.

Work of the bureau is of twofold value: first, in supplying specific data so that students in the business school may study conditions by the "case method"; second, in solving problems of the business man himself. Just as the lawyer, in advising his client, turns for guidance to the digest and reports of court decisions, so does the business executive wish to have available the decisions and experiences of other business men. In preparing the Harvard business reports, therefore, the school has in mind the business executive who wishes to study precedents, not only in his own industry, but in other industries where similar problems occur.

**Grocery Trade Surveyed**  
At the request and with the financial assistance of the National Association of Retail Grocers, the bureau will have ready for distribution by the middle of July a survey of operating expenses in retail grocery stores. As in previous years, the purpose of this investigation is to help individual grocers find out how their business can be managed more economically; to provide needed facts for use in teaching in the Harvard Business School, and at the same time to assist the National Association of Retail Grocers in its educational program for the retail grocery trade.

In all, 9719 retail grocers were circled for 1924 figures. Five hundred and seventy-three statements, representing an aggregate volume of net sales of \$90,202,000, were received. The aggregate volume of net sales for 365 identical firms submitting identical reports for both 1923 and 1924 showed an increase of 1.5 per cent in 1924 over the preceding year.

The increase in the scope and effectiveness of the bureau's studies of the retail grocery trade are illustrated by the following facts: For the study of operating expenses in 1919, 263 statements were received by the bureau, of which 175, or 66 per cent, were suitable for use in tabulations. This study was carried on by the bureau with the use of its own funds. Since then, surveys have been conducted with the financial

assistance of the National Association of Retail Grocers.

**Single Store Analyzed**  
A typical retail grocery store in 1924 had a total volume of net sales amounting to \$73,000. These sales were commonly obtained by the use of six employees and amounted to a common figure of approximately \$12-200 per employee. Of the total, 55 per cent consisted of groceries and canned goods. Approximately 40 per cent of the total net sales were for cash and 60 per cent credit. The net profit of such a typical retail grocery store for 1924 was 1.8 per cent, the same as the common figure for 1923 and 0.5 per cent more than the common figure for 1922.

In 1924 retail grocers commonly turned their stock 10 times during the year, a relatively high turnover. The common figure for total expense was 18 per cent. It was possible for a group of 215 grocery stores to operate on a total expense of 16.3 per cent of their total sales.

The grocery stores studied were located in 46 states, four Canadian provinces, and Porto Rico. Retail grocers in California lead in the number of reports submitted for this study with a total of 48 statements; Massachusetts and New York came next with 41; and Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania came next.

It was found that those firms achieving most satisfactory results specialized, to a great extent, in either cash or credit business, rather than trying to equalize the two. The credit trade, however, promoted turnover. Firms in which cash trade predominated spent 0.2 per cent more in advertising. Rent was higher in cash firms, but stores doing credit business ordinarily had higher salaries employees.

**INCREASE IS SHOWN  
IN KINDERGARTENS**  
Department of Education  
Issues Statement

From the data submitted in the last several months the kindergarten movement is growing in Massachusetts, according to a statement by the Massachusetts Department of Education. In 1920 there were 44 towns and cities in the State having kindergartens attended by 18,784 children. In 1924 there were 48 towns and cities having kindergartens with 21,507 children in attendance. Several cities and towns, among them Attleboro, Lowell, Milton, Somerville and Winchester, have established new kindergartens.

In the past the cost of kindergarten operation has been a serious handicap to the development of kindergarten education. Two years ago Holyoke made a study of the problem and the matter is regarded as especially interesting to educators, as it indicates how and why the change was considered. The investigations made before it was undertaken, the comments upon it from various experts in kindergarten work and the results, among them the annual saving of \$16,500, which followed the new plan, now operative for two years.

New Bedford reports having double sessions in kindergartens since 1909. Boston reports that, due to a growing conviction that the artificial distinction between grade and kindergarten instruction should disappear, a movement is under way to establish kindergarten classes upon a double session plan which is to be uniform throughout the city.

## BRIDGE PROJECT GAINING SUPPORT

Hearings Start Soon on  
Lake Champlain Enter-  
prise; Survey Underway

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 6 (Special)—The Lake Champlain bridge project, which is rapidly gaining supporters in both Vermont and New York, especially in those sections of the two states which border the lake, is gradually making progress and hearings by the Vermont-New York Bridge Commission will be started about July 15, according to a statement by M. Y. Ferris, New York State Senator and chairman of the commission. As a number of towns in both New York and Vermont have requested hearings on the project, a schedule of dates is now being arranged, and this will be made public within two weeks.

Preliminary surveys of the various proposed sites are now under way. Representatives from both the department of public works, in conjunction with the engineers of Vermont are making these surveys. It is expected that this work will be completed by the time the commission meets for hearings.

It is the purpose of the commission to make a detailed study of the entire project, covering completely the views of all persons and organizations interested in the project. The subject of a wooden structure spanning the lake was agitated. The project was favored in parts of northern Canada but was met with opposition in Canada as is indicated by passages from a book entitled "Reasons Against Bridging Lake Champlain," published in October, 1914.

The writer of the book favored a St. Lawrence-Champlain canal and he cited many instances in support of his contention that a bridge over the lake would hinder Canadian-American trade by becoming a barrier to boats.

**EMINENT VISITORS  
AT SUMMER SCHOOL**  
Special Courses in English  
Offered at Harvard

When lectures begin at the Harvard Summer School tomorrow, a number of professors from Harvard and other colleges will be giving courses at the school for the first time. In the past, the list of lecturers has been added to those listed in past years.

In English, Prof. William Alexander Craigie of Oxford University, England, will give a course on the history of the English language, in which field he is said to be the foremost living authority. In the same department Prof. Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S., will give courses in Shakespeare and English literature of the nineteenth century. Dr. MacMechan is one of the best-known teachers of English in Canada, and is especially interested in Canadian literature and history, on which topics he will give several public lectures later in the term. He has taught in summer school at Columbia, Chicago and Northwestern.

Other visiting professors teaching

**The Sampler Inn**  
21 Main Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.  
will be open for a course on May 29th. The inn features GOOD FOODS (and a good course) and a big AUDITORIUM (three blocks away) do the rest.  
Branch Office: 721 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**3% On Savings 4% On Special Deposits**  
Plus  
**SHARE IN PROFITS**  
**CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK**  
Under Government Supervision  
710 14th Street, Washington, D. C.

**The Young Men's Shop**  
WEARING  
APPAREL  
1319-1321 F Street  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**J. H. SMALL  
and SONS**  
FLORISTS and  
LANDSCAPE  
CONTRACTORS  
DUPONT CIRCLE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Phillipsborn**  
608 to 614 Eleventh Street  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Largest Ladies' Exclusive  
Apparel Shop in Washington

**Betty Way**  
1110 F  
STREET N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Where they know  
how to fit corsets.

**BUY NOW AND SAVE**  
**FUR COATS**  
New 1925-1926 Styles  
AT SPECIAL DISCOUNTS  
Summer price concessions offered  
this month with free storage  
privileges until Fall.  
**WM. ROSENDORF**  
1215 G Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Plenty of White Silk Hose Here**  
in Every Wanted Weight  
Our exclusive Granite Silk Stockings are full-fashioned with particular care as to slender ankles—and they are especially noted for their Granite Garter Blocks, which prevent so many needless runs. White, the most called-for hose of the season, is here in plenty.  
Granite White Hose, light toes, \$1.75  
Granite White Chiffon Hose, \$1.75 and \$2.00  
Granite White Outsize Hose, \$1.90  
Granite White Service Hose, \$2.00 and \$2.50  
Hosiery Section, First Floor  
**Woodward & Lothrop**  
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Belgium Crystal**  
A shopping suggestion  
at Dulin & Martin's  
Appropriate glass for the  
colonial home. This Bel-  
gium Crystal pattern—  
goblets, \$10 the dozen;  
other pieces in  
proportion.  
**DULIN & MARTIN**  
1215-1217 F Street  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**DeMoll Piano Company**  
A Reliable Place to Buy Your  
Musical Instruments  
12th and G, Washington, D. C.  
Charge Accounts Solicited  
**Franc Jewelry Co.**  
Diamonds—Jewelry  
627 Seventh Street Northwest, Cor. G  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
**Columbia Quality Shop**  
3718 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.  
Ladies' and Men's Furnishings  
Children's and Infant Wear  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY  
Ladies' Full-Fashioned Pure Silk  
\$1.95 pair  
Columbia 1888 Columbia 1882  
**E. T. GOODMAN**  
Specialist in Meats  
Arcade Market, 14th and Park Road  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
QUALITY SERVICE

**DeMoll Piano Company**  
A Reliable Place to Buy Your  
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at the Harvard Summer School for the first time are Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, professor of American history at the University of Michigan; Associate Prof. Charles E. Martin, head of the department of political science at the southern branch of the University of California, who will give courses on American diplomacy and on international organization with particular reference to the League of Nations and the World Court; Dr. Robert A. Patterson, professor of psychology at Reussel Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and Dr. Henry Thomas Moore, professor of psychology at Dartmouth.

**SHIPPERS FORMING  
ADVISORY BOARDS**  
New England Committee Will  
Co-operate With Railroads

Final organization of the New England Shippers Regional Advisory Board, a body designed by the service division of the American Railway Association to effect greater co-operation between shippers and the railroads, will be completed at a meeting at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Mayor Curley will deliver the address of welcome.

William F. Garcelon of the Arkwright Club in Boston will preside as temporary chairman, and among the speakers will be Percy R. Todd, president of the Boston & Aroostook Railroad, who will discuss "The Advisory Boards from the Viewpoint of the Railway Executives." M. J. Gormley of Washington, D. C., chairman of the car service division, will discuss "The Relationship of the Advisory Boards to the Work of the Car Service Division" while Donald D. Conn, manager of the public relations section of the division, will speak on the subject. The Advisory Board that has been organized throughout the United States, the entire country being covered by these boards with the exception of the so-called Pittsburgh district and the Pacific northwest.

**POLITICAL PRISONERS'  
RELEASE DEMANDED**  
SPRINGFIELD, July 6 (Special)—Release of all Socialist political prisoners by the Russian government is demanded in a resolution adopted yesterday by the annual convention of the New England Branch of the Jewish Socialist Verband. The resolution was referred to the national office of the organization, which is affiliated with the Russian School of Socialism in New York City.

A second resolution, demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, expressed the opinion of delegates that the two did not receive a fair trial because of their status as radicals.

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SEES SUCCESS  
THROUGH PEACEMr. Coolidge, in Cambridge  
Speech, Points to Failure  
of War

"The world has tried war with force and has failed. The only hope of success lies in peace with justice." Speaking near the site where George Washington assumed command of the Continental Army in 1775, thus did President Coolidge in his address which climaxed the celebration in Cambridge, Mass., Friday, commemorating this historic event, rededicate America to the ideals of the first President of the United States.

"No other principle conforms to the teaching of Washington," he said. "No other standard is worthy of the spirit of America; no other course makes so much promise for the regeneration of the world."

**Washington's Career**  
Following a review of Washington's public career in its effects upon the United States and subsequently upon the world, the President concluded:

"It had been my expectation to confine my address to General Washington and leave the states and solemn grandeur of the great figure as the sole subject for the thought of those who might hear me. I shall not enter into the vain speculation of what he might do if he were living today. Yet his farewell address shows conclusively that he hoped to be able to lay down certain principles of conduct for his fellow countrymen which would be of advantage to them so long as the Nation into which he had wrought his life might endure. No doubt he knew the whole world would hear him. He had seen the life of the soldier in time of war and after that of the statesman in time of peace. He had an abiding faith in honesty. He believed mightily in his fellow men. The vigor with which he insisted on the prosecution of war was no less than the vigor with which he insisted on the observance of peace. He cherished no resentments, he harbored no hatreds, he forgave his enemies. He felt the same obligation to execute the terms of a treaty made for the benefit of a former foe that he felt to require the observance of those made for the benefit of his own country. He realized that peace could be the result only of mutual forbearance and mutual good faith.

He harmonized the divergent and conflicting interests of different nationalities and different colonial governments by conference and agreement. He demonstrated by his arguments, and our country has demonstrated by experience, that more progress can be made by co-operation than by conflict. To agree quickly with your adversary always pays.

**America as a Leader**  
The world has not outgrown. It can never outgrow, the absolute necessity for conformity to these eternal principles. I want to see America assume a leadership among the nations in the reliance upon the good faith of mankind. I do not see how civilization can expect permanent progress on any other theory. If what is saved in the productive peace of today is to be lost in the destructive war of tomorrow, the people of this earth can look forward to nothing but everlasting servitude. There is no justification for hope. This was not the conception which Washington had of life.

If the people of the Old World are mutually distrustful of each other let them enter into mutual covenants for their mutual security, and when such covenants have been made let them be solemnly observed no matter what the sacrifice. They have settled the far more difficult problems of reparations, they are in process of funding their debts to us, why can they not agree on permanent terms of peace and fully re-establish international faith and credit? If there be differences which cannot be adjusted at the moment, if there be conditions which can not be foreseen, let them be resolved in the future by methods of arbitration and by the forms of judicial determination.

While our own country should refrain from making political commitments where it does not have political interests, such covenants would always have the moral support of our Government and could not fail to have the commendation of the public opinion of the world. Such a course would be sure to endow the participating nations with an abundant material and spiritual reward.



"I Record only  
the Sunny Hours"

Interior of Liberia, Africa  
Special Correspondence  
ONE day while some Americans were sitting in a native kitchen in the bush until the chief would assign them their huts for the night, a chief from another town came in carrying an elephant tail, which showed his authority.

A native woman who was sitting with them presented (or "dashed," as they say here) him a chicken. He was so delighted to see four Americans that in turn he "dashed" it to one of them. She asked one of her hammock carriers what she ought to do, and the carrier asked if she had any needles. When told that she had, he said, "Dash" him two.

The chief was more than delighted with the exchange. The chicken was tied with a sber, outside the kitchen, but soon other chickens came and pecked at it. It was tied in several different places, always with the same result, until one of the thoughtful black carriers brought it in, sat down and tied it to his toe. That put an end to the trouble.

The chicken was a great comfort, that night, to those in the hut where it was kept, as driver ants were marching past and it could warn them if any came in.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Special Correspondence  
IT IS recounted that Solomon chose wisdom and was rewarded by having also that which is counted riches by the world. As the thoughts of men are testing what is worth their while and attention, those who choose that which is uplifting and enduring often find a channel for bounty is opened. And so it has been with a little widow here, who sews for \$2 a day to support four children.

Christmas time came, and a class in a little Presbyterian Sunday school prepared a basket for some needy family. When it came time to decide on the recipient, the little widow's case was mentioned, and the overflowing basket of holiday cheer—big turkey and all—was left at her humble home.

Joy mingled with great thanks was expressed. A few days later she was asked how she enjoyed the Christmas basket. She replied: "Just fine! But I sold the big turkey to a neighbor and got together enough money to pay for the Monitor for a year. I felt the need of spiritual food more than for material food."

Having chosen that which lasted a year instead of but for a day, what was her joy to find that the unwarying law of recompense sent through another channel a basket equally generous!

**ENGINEER STUDENTS  
TO GET BACKGROUND**

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—All students entering the University of Pennsylvania with the intention of studying chemistry or civil, mechanical or electrical engineering, will register in the college for at least two years prior to their admission to the Towne Scientific School or to the Moore School of Electrical Engineering.

In making this announcement the university said the purpose of the new plan is to give students a broader background and to permit them to reach a greater maturity before making the final decision as to whether they desire to take up intensive study of engineering or chemistry. The experiment is expected to have a large bearing on the future trend of technical education.

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Non-lacing  
Corsets

for sports and Summer wear

Made of pink broché combined with elastic in the non-lacing style, these corsets give to the figure the straight fashion-decreed line of slimmness. Sizes 26 to 36.

\$5.00

Second Floor

Lisle Hose in  
Novelty Designs

are the sportswoman's choice

—because lisle is so practical and the designs so fitting for sports wear. In an interesting assortment of patterns and colorings.

\$2.75 and upward

First Floor

## Velour Hats

in a modish variety of styles

Small and medium-size shapes are given a world of chic by the simplest trimming conceits—a cut-out ornament of velour or tiny feather fancy in a narrow ribbon band.

\$11.50

Second Floor

The Meadowbrook  
(REGISTERED)  
Six-piece Ensemble

provides several complete sports costumes

This Altman origination simplifies vacation shopping and takes but little space in the traveler's luggage. In Women's and Misses' sizes at

\$100.00

Third Floor

## A Silk Offering of Rare Interest!

Over 25,000 Yards of  
Choice Dress Silks

greatly reduced from the regular prices in many instances extraordinarily reduced

Included is every desirable silk the market affords:

Printed Crepes and Chiffons

Tub Silks in sports effects

White Silks

Lingerie Silks in delicate shades

Imported Novelty Silks

Plain Dress Crepes and Satins

And several thousand yards of Black Silks

Arranged in Serviceable Lengths

95c., \$1.35, 1.78, 1.95,  
\$2.90, 3.90, 5.90 per yard

First Floor

## Another Important Event

Eighteen Hundred  
Women's Costume Slips

offer unsurpassed values at two genuinely low prices

Since these Costume Slips are beautifully made and come in all the delightful shades of the season, a frock of net, lace or a sheer fabric will be at its gossamer best when worn over one of them.

Costume Slips of crepe de Chine or radium silk, hem-stitched top . . . . . \$5.50

Costume Slips of superior quality radium silk, hem-stitched top . . . . . \$7.50

Various made in models featuring straight lines, hip shirring or plaits. All have shadow-proof hems. Sizes 36 to 44.

Second Floor

Parasols of  
Cretonne or Silk

are useful as well as decorative

This gracious vogue returns in parasols of gay flower-garden cretonnes, crisp taffeta or ruffled crepe de Chine.

Cretonne parasols at . . . \$2.95 to 18.50

Silk parasols at . . . \$16.50 to 20.00

First Floor

## Pouch Bags

of ribbon-point embroidery

This new interpretation of the modish pouch bag makes a smartly individual accessory for the Summer costume

at . . . \$4.75 & 9.50

First Floor

Necklaces of  
Diminutive Pearls

are a smart jewelry note

Choice may be made from single, double or triple strands or the cleverly twisted effects—any one of these styles is just as fashionable as the other. Various priced \$3.75 to 10.50

First Floor

Alsam Toilet  
Preparations

are exclusive with B. Altman & Co.

Talcum Powder . . 50c.  
Face Powder . . \$1.00  
Toilet Water . . 3.50  
Extract . . 2.00, 5.00

First Floor



## How Johnny Taught Himself a Lesson

"PLEASE run to the grocer's and have the molasses jug filled," called Mother from the kitchen to Johnny, who was curled up in the big armchair with his nose buried in a story book. It was Saturday and Johnny could be found on almost any Saturday in the same position if he was not disturbed.

"Oh dear," sighed Johnny, "must I go right now?"

"You had better go now and get it over, for I shall need the molasses soon," said Mother.

"All right, I'll go in a minute," murmured Johnny. But the clock ticked minute after minute away and Johnny was heard only to turn the pages of his book.

Presently there came the shrill whistle of his chum, as he came up the path. Johnny was delighted with the news Henry had brought. It seemed that Henry's father had to make a business trip in his car to a city some 50 miles away and had said he would take the two boys with him if they could start right away.

Johnny lost no time in asking permission of his mother. This she readily granted, only saying that she did wish he had brought her the molasses, for she had hoped to get her baking finished early so that she might attend a concert in the afternoon.

Johnny's countenance fell, but his mother stooped over and gave him a kiss, telling him not to mind about

the molasses jug but to run along and have a good time. He smiled up at her and told her she was the best mother in the world, and was soon off on the road; but for some reason he did not seem to be enjoying himself. His thoughts kept creeping back to the empty molasses jug, and how he did wish he had filled it!

On arriving at the city, they found there was a big circus there; so after luncheon, Henry's father left the boys at the circus while he attended to his business.

Even this, however, did not seem to make Johnny happy, for his thoughts were still with his mother. He remembered how good she had always been to him and wondered whether she was at the concert or not. He even wished the circus were over and that Henry's father would come and take them home so that he could tell his mother how much he loved her, and that after this he was going to do all her errands the minute she asked him to.

The circus was finally over, and after what seemed an endless ride, Johnny reached home. He lost no time in telling his mother of his good resolve, and felt much happier on hearing that she had been to the concert, even though she had not had time to make him any of his favorite molasses cookies.

Mother, too, was very happy that evening, for she felt that her little son had learned his lesson.







## New York Art Season 1924-5

Other important artists repre- **FRAMING—RESTORING**

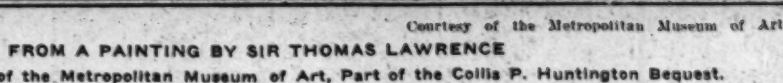
The print world had three magnificent Whistler exhibitions. Kennedy, who has been collecting and bringing forth the rarest prints. A most inclusive showing of the work of Mulready, Bore at Knoeders', non-traditional. Erge at Haskell at Montross, most of British prints at the Brooklyn Museum, a Pennell exhibition, the annual Brooklyn Society show, and the National Arts Club, offering were other high lights of the season. The best of the art was seen at its best in the loan exhibition at Columbia University and the Loo exhibition at the Montross Galleries, and other interesting ones. The list of the included in any comprehensive record for 1925 are the Katherine Dreier Memorial Exhibition and the Alfred Collins exhibition at Brooklyn Museum, the exhibition of the Whitney Studio Club at the Whitney Galleries, the Ship Model Society's show, the annual Women Painters and Sculptors affair at the Fine Arts Building, the exhibition of the Steiglitz group, the exhibition of the group of photographs at the Art Center, the large and comprehensive group of Rowlandson paintings at

**THURBER**  
**ART GALLERIES**  
324 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago  
**PAINTINGS**  
**FRAMING—RESTORING**

FROM  
A Recent Accession of the

Scott and Fowles', the Matliss show, at Pearson's, and the annual gathering of the National Portrait Painters at Deyne's. When all this art is considered en masse, and the scores and scores of other supplementary show, and artistic happening, in New York are taken into account, it is readily seen that an art season in New York is a consequential and enlightening affair.

RALPH FLINT.




*by Paul Manship*

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*Delicately and Imaginatively*  
*Directed by James Cruze*  
**Beggar on Horseback**  
The Paramount Picture of the  
Kaufman-Connelly Play  
**CRITERION—B-Way 2-44-2-40-8-40**

## Letters of

## Reference



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Coptic Manuscript of the Fourth Gospel

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

The Gospel of St. John According to the Earliest Coptic Manuscript, edited with a translation by Albert F. Gilmore. London: The British School of Archaeology in Egypt, 1924.

SO DEEP is human interest in all that pertains to religion and the things of Spirit that evidence, even though slight, which sheds new light upon the Bible, is eagerly scanned by a vast multitude throughout Christendom. No similar period of the Christian era has been so prolific in uncovering new information regarding the Bible, especially the New Testament, as the last quarter century. Especially out of Egypt, that ancient land which once furnished asylum to the infant Jesus, has come a volume of new evidence which, viewed in their true light, are little short of startling.

## Two Outstanding Manuscripts

For many years there have been two outstanding manuscripts, from the standpoint of authenticity and date as well. One is the Codex Sinaiticus which was found in the library of St. Catherine's monastery on Mount Sinai, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, and presented to the Tsar of Russia. This contains the major part of the Old Testament and most of the New, and has commonly been attributed to the fourth century. The other, less complete, but it is believed of even an earlier date, is the Codex Vaticanus, of which the Vatican library has long been the proud possessor.

Among the recent discoveries in Egypt by Grinnell and Hunt are, to be sure, no complete manuscripts of the Bible, nor is there even a complete text of a single Gospel, but many priceless portions of the Gospels and Epistles have been found which have built up a bulwark of proof as to the accuracy of the New Testament narrative, which it seems in light of this new evidence is little likely ever to be shaken.

## Photographs of Texts

Now comes the publication, by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, of this volume setting forth the history of the discovery of a Coptic manuscript of the fourth Gospel, almost entire, and so well preserved that its translation has presented no insurmountable problems. The volume is a marvel of enterprise in painstaking scholarship. First is given a brief account of the discovery of the manuscript by the well-known archaeologist and linguist, Flinders Petrie. Then follows an introduction which describes the manuscript in detail, discusses its paleography, and analyzes the dialect in which it is written. There is also a collation of the Coptic text with the Greek text of Wescott and Hort.

The most notable feature of all, however, is the pages of photographs of the Coptic text, the photos in every case faced on the opposite page by the complete text of that portion of the Gospel. This enables the scholar to make as careful a comparative study of the text as though he actually had the manuscript in his hand, and with much more convenience; for the original, written on the papyrus scroll of the Egyptians, frail from age, would scarcely be accessible to the general student of the Coptic language.

## Glossary and Translation

The volume also contains a complete Coptic glossary and a full translation of the text, by Sir Herbert Thompson. To the lay reader this is by far the most important feature of the book, since thereby he is able to compare the text with other well-known texts of this Gospel, verifying for himself the close similarity of this newly discovered manuscript to the canon of this Gospel.

The discovery of the papyrus reads like a romance. Near the little village of Hamamleh, halfway between Cairo and Aswan, a spur of the cliff which borders the Nile on the east was used for burying the pre-war period. The Predynastic, early Dynastic and Roman periods. Mr. Guy Brunton, operating there in 1923 for the British School of Archaeology, uncovered from a blanket of earth 18 inches in depth, a broken jar which was found to contain a Coptic manuscript written on papyrus, and in an unusual state of preservation. The remains of an ancient church were afterward located near the place of discovery. The manuscript was taken to England, where under the trained fingers of Flinders Petrie, it was with

utmost care unrolled and prepared for preservation.

This manuscript is of great importance, because of its known history. With the two great manuscripts named above, the Codex Sinaiticus and Codex Vaticanus, nothing is known of their history, that is, until they were discovered by scholars in their respective libraries. There is therefore no clue to the localities where they were written. On the other hand, there is evidence from the dialect that this Coptic manuscript of the fourth Gospel belongs in the general locality where it was

in conformity with many modern translators of this Gospel.

In the account of the finding of the 5000, verses 5 and 9, Chapter VI, read: "Said one of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, there is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two fishes; but what will these do for this multitude?" In Chapter VII, verse 24, is a passage which differs from all other texts: "When the multitude therefore saw Jesus with them they called by his disciples, themselves and their boats, they came to Capernaum seeking Jesus." This is evidently a

corruption, probably through carelessness on the part of the scribe. Omissions, due it seems to the disintegrating effect of time on the papyrus, leave a few gaps, for the most part unimportant. The translation is scholarly and done with rare precision.

This mammoth volume is primarily for scholars and will receive much attention from investigators of New Testament literature. The publication of the Gospel in this unique form marks a forward step and will be welcomed by students of the Bible everywhere. The close similarity of the text to the canons of this Gospel can but strengthen faith in the reliability of the accepted Gospel texts. It is a substantial contribution to Biblical literature.

Here is a French writer who shows not only a masterly knowledge of the novels of Fielding, but a most intimate comprehension of the character of the England of the eighteenth century which they depicted. Frequently, in reading criticisms of English writers by foreigners, we are aware of the differences both of tradition and of ideal which divide them. The foreign point of view, revealing aspects possibly unobserved by Englishmen, can be as valuable and as discerning as theirs, but it is less so.

The foreigner detaches us from our customary environment, and we see ourselves no longer through our own eyes but, if only momentarily, through his. The familiar background which we have unconsciously taken for granted is changed in this new light. There is something thrilling and perhaps romantic about such a metamorphosis, but it can also make us feel a little ridiculous, as though we had been suddenly taken unaware.

## Calumnies Cleared Away

Nothing of the kind, however, does M. Digeon do with Fielding. He helps to clear away the calumnies which Thackeray perpetuated, and Austin Dobson first, with unquestionable authority, exposed. He reveals the great purpose of Fielding's genius, as well as the nobility of his character, despite the weaknesses and follies which his enemies unscrupulously sought to magnify. For this, less than for his profound analysis of Fielding's four great novels, "Joseph Andrews," "Jonathan Wild," "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," the book is of supreme value.

But the most striking feature in this study by a modern Frenchman of Fielding, is his extraordinary knowledge of eighteenth-century England. He would seem to have entered into the very heart of it with an delicate and an apprehension of its feelings, and above all of its humor, as Austin Dobson himself. Surely, this is a truly remarkable achievement. Nor does he ever allow the intellectual brilliance of Fielding, so dear to the French dialectician, to obscure the great moral force wielded by this writer, whose influence entered with him into English fiction, permanently for all time. In speaking of the "new artistic formula," which Fielding brought into being, M. Digeon asks: "Does this mean that he confined himself to his literary art and has no moral purpose? Were this so, he would not be an Englishman—above all an Englishman of his time."

## Essentially of His Time

It is because Fielding was so essentially representative of his time, and yet such a giant among great men, that this comprehension of his life among English writers is so essential. The foreigner can uproot Addison, Oliver Goldsmith, Shelley and Byron from their environment, and though we shall not see all, we shall see something of them; but Fielding, the first great architect of the classical novel, "the comic epic in prose," he called it, is a corner stone which cannot be removed. M. Digeon has recognized this, and he has written a book out as though it were to Englishmen rather than to Frenchmen that he is appealing for sympathy and comprehension.

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The foreigner can uproot Addison, Oliver Goldsmith, Shelley and Byron from their environment, and though we shall not see all, we shall see something of them; but Fielding, the first great architect of the classical novel, "the comic epic in prose," he called it, is a corner stone which cannot be removed.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Serendipity Plus Preparedness

SERENDIPITY is not a usual word in conversation, though since Horace Walpole coined it in a letter to a friend written in 1754 it has made its way into the best dictionaries, and has been now and again discussed by language students. Walpole said that the word was suggested to him by reading a fairy story entitled "The Three Princesses of Serendip," in which the heroes were continually making important discoveries when looking for something entirely different. Serendip was the ancient name for Ceylon.

If the word itself is less well known than its delightful characteristics deserve, the thing it stands for is at once familiar and important. With the attention once directed to the subject, it is surprising how constant and valuable are the experiences that come in this indirect manner. We go to the fields, or the woods, looking for some particular plant or flower that is dear to us, and suddenly and quite unexpectedly we come upon a growing treasure, at once rare, and perhaps previously unknown to us. Many important botanical discoveries have been made in just this way.

But only to the previously trained thought are such discoveries possible. The rare plant or flower would mean nothing to the ordinary passer-by, who casually observed it. He would not know that it was rare. Graham Bell's invention of the telephone was, in a sense, due to an accidental happening or discovery. He was experimenting on a harmonic telegraph designed to multiply the carrying capacity of a wire. A sound heard in the adjoining room, through some accidental adjustment or misadjustment of the parts of the instrument, convinced him that he had stumbled upon the method of transmitting sound. He had, however, been all his days studying the theory and the mechanism of sound in connection with his own and his father's work in teaching the deaf.

He came to Boston as such a teacher and by a beautiful double instance of serendipity, he found, or discovered, the telephone.

Let me give you a page from my own personal experience as another illustration of the workings of this potent factor in human experience. Going to Plymouth in the terecentenary year of the Pilgrim Pageant, I heard there of a venerable man, living in the near-by town of Green Harbor, who as a boy went to live with Daniel Webster at Marshfield, and remained with him for a long series of years. This was most interesting, and in calling upon the man, then over ninety years of age, he related to me anecdotes concerning Webster, and gave shrewd estimates of his character and habits, all of much value to me. Asking him if he knew about the little boat, which was moored near Webster's house at Marshfield, he told me that he was the one who, under Webster's direction, had rigged up the pole on the boat, and placed upon it the flag and lantern, so that as the statesman

lay upon his bed he might, through the wakeful hours of the night, see the light shining from the flag he had loved so well. Thus, going to Plymouth to see the story of the Pilgrims unfold itself before me through the art of pageantry, I came upon something quite different. Yet if I had not long been interested in Webster I should have failed to make the inquiries at Plymouth which led to my finding this valuable information. And if the story of that little boat and flag had not for many years been dear to me, I should never have asked the questions which led to this man disclosing himself as an efficient actor in that beautiful story. Though I had loved the story, I never expected to find the one who had taken such an active part in it.

Here is another instance. Going to see a member of the City Council of Cambridge, in connection with finding a new home for the Central Public Library, he proved not to be in his office; but upon entering into conversation with the young man in charge he asked me if I knew that the original Little Eva of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was then living in Cambridge. Of course I called upon her, and it resulted in a story which attracted considerable attention. Do not forget that I was all the time in search of interesting story material, that the young man knew this, and that his suggestion fell upon receptive and well-prepared ground.

So I might go on citing instance after instance of like personal experiences. These two will suffice as illustrations, and if you will look carefully into your own experiences, you will find that they duplicate certain lines of preparedness that such experiences become possible to you, or been fruitful for you.

Perhaps you are in the habit of consulting the card-catalogue of a library. You are looking for a book, or books, upon some special subject, and you come upon the title of some book on an unrelated subject, and you find that book to be of precious value to you. You are looking for one thing, and you find another. But if your interest was already alive on that unrelated subject, and if the name of the author of that book meant nothing to you, you would pass that card with little or no attention. This, then, is the kind of preparedness which will make serendipity your friend, and your efficient helper.

Consider for a moment an allied but somehow different experience. Let us suppose that your interest in a subject specially quickened in the stories of Columbus and the Cabots and Pinzons. You begin to think about the year 1492, when Columbus struck first across the trackless western sea. As the subject grows upon you, you find your feet coming into an atmosphere of art and of invention. You recognize that 1492 was a sort of central date in a great epoch of world progress, the inspirations of which doubtless influenced the visions and confidence of Columbus. You feel the impulse of those golden days of the Italian Renaissance. The figure of Dante rises up before you, and you feel that you must know him, if you would understand this time of awakening. If you do not already read Italian, you study that delightful language that you will come in closer touch with its great master, the prophet of the dawn. You become a Dante enthusiast, and a new and rich treasure is added to your mental possessions. Soon you come to realize that it is all part of the one story, that the story of the voyages of Columbus and his successors is inseparably linked with the story of the Italian Renaissance. You have found something different, and you are not different, from what you were at the first seeking. New untold avenues of rewarding research open up before you. Such an experience may, perhaps, be fairly classified under the head of serendipity, as amplified; the word is taken out of the realm of mere chance, and becomes more a symbol of related order.

The subject might be widened and deepened along less obvious lines. I have also many subtle windings low did you chance, upon what might be a casual encounter, to find that friend whose fitness, whose insight, whose whole character has been such a blessing to you? You were not seeking that friend, but you found him, or her because you were prepared for such an encounter, measurably worthy of such an experience.

Call it by any other name you like, but, for myself, I thank Horace Walpole for coining that singular word, serendipity, and for the useful reflections to which it leads.

W. J. M.

## Japanese Harmonies

We shall not reach the sea to-day, it is too far. But all of a sudden we catch sight of the distant breakers. Very far away across this undulating world of mountains, we see the Southern breakers. It is as if our longing is appeased; the border of a magic kingdom of distant islands gleams, pure white.

We go to Tjampet; then it is time to travel back. A wou-wou, a great white ape, swings from tree to tree, then squats in the green world of branches, gazing at us. This expedition to Tjampet is wonderfully beautiful. Before we return to the hotel we see the hot springs of Thiapanas. To left and right are square fish-ponds, like large, square grass-edged basins, and once more the liquid rice-felds rising upwards like steps and stairs. In this late afternoon light the water is clear as a

mirror, so that the coconut palm-trees are mirrored in them. . . . If at Garoet you want to revel in bright colors and crowds, then betake yourself in the morning to the market. Piles of fruit and vegetables gleam and glow. Little Chinese and native communal kitchens, with a variety of pastries and cool, green drinks, lure the market-goers. . . . These Sundanese women, with their sweet, often pretty faces, are noticeable because of the pale, sometimes pink colours of their cabayas, so different from the indigo-blue, which we shall see later in Middle Java, and which gives a dark, almost black appearance to a market-crowd, with an occasional patch of vivid colour. They are vain, these women, with their flowery sarongs, their pale-hued cabayas and their yellow and black slendangs across the

shoulders. No native woman leaves her house without this slendang or long scarf. Their hair is shiny with coconut oil; there are jewels and pins and flowers stuck into their coils of hair; they buy flowers from the market-women: kenanga - petals, rose-leaves, melati-buds strung together to put among the smoothly-folded garments in their clothed-chests or to use as a necklace. . . . We went through a teak-avenue, straight trucks, feathery clusters of flowers among sawahs and fish-ponds—the smooth, square, watery mirrors reflecting sky and hills and trees, all wondrously beautiful—to the lake of Bagendit. This is a tourist-lake, but as a matter of fact it is much finer than the Lake of Man which I took away such very moving memories twenty years ago. Tourists are always received here with

anglois music; the young musicians know quite well how pleasing to the tourist's ear are the clear tones of the anglois—Garoet is sprinkled with its crystal tones. It is a primitive instrument made of a simple harp of bamboo—which only requires to be shaken and moved. The loose, hollow bamboo-tinkles are clear as crystal in the harp's frame and it is as if nature itself is singing the song of wind and reeds in the water. Compared with the melody of the gamelan, these anglois notes are nothing but a tender, primitive tinkle, simple and clear and joyous.

Giris offer us waroos-flowers, yellow blossoms and katapirings, which is really the button-hole flower of our youth, the alabaster gardenia—Louis Couperus, in "Eastward."

## The Answer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why Courtesy? Truly, the heart From which it is quickened Suffers none smart.

Why Gentleness? Truly, though sweet; How often it shrivels In the sun's heat.

Why Tenderness? Truly though rare; How often it freezes In the night air.

Nay—Flowers of Grace, These never fade, They spring in the footsteps The Master made Upon the paths Of earth he trod; And beauty for ever The way to God.

Donald Bain.

## Thackeray's Humorous Friend

Brookfield's nature was hidden behind a mask of melancholy. This trait is constantly alluded to in the correspondence of his friends. It is apparent in the portraits of him by Samuel Laurence and Mrs. Cameron—a sad, but strong and mobile cast of countenance. Yet humour was his principal characteristic. Genial, full of fun, witty—the humour of things and people appealed to him irresistibly. But he was intolerant of cant and stupidity. He was essentially original. It is easy to see, from accounts of him, the stimulating effect he had upon his friends in their intercourse. But in ungenial society he appeared sombre, even morose. . . . He was a strict self-disciplinarian, rigidly bound to his own uncompromising code of duty—a moral martinet. Perhaps it was this that gave him that exterior austerity, which many people found so alarming.

His correspondence sparkles, with a sort of iridescent luminosity—the blue flame of phosphorus—yet not with any sinister or sardonic lustre. Some extracts from it may convey something of his peculiar vein. Writing to Lord Lyttelton from his first diary little curacy, he says: "Nothing changeth in this most little spot. . . . I have on the very coat you last saw me in; my hair and nails grow not;—this fiddle is still unstrung; the only string that has been changed is the one which you saw it will not vary the monotony by cracking—the lean Calvinist is still lean and still a Calvinist—the very smoke hangs as it did over the chimneys enchanted with hedges, refusing to modify itself into any new evolution—the birds hop not—the fishes flop not—the wine corks pop not; and for me, . . . my wits all five huddled and stifled in a leathern . . . sixth-incapable and inaccessible."

He would let his humorous fancies run riot in sheer nonsense. He liked puns, and verbal quips, and a certain form of slang. He loved a joke for the sake of the joke, and he was fond of letting down in his diary and of jotting the humours of the day, anecdotes he had heard, or invented, ranging from the broadest fun to the most subtle improvisations. One of his favourite stories . . . was of the new Bishop of New Zealand, who in a farewell and pathetic interview with his mother, after his appointment, was thus addressed by her in such sequence as sobs and tears would permit: "I suppose they will eat you, my dear—I try to think otherwise, but I suppose they will. Well—we must leave it in the hands of Providence. But if they do—mind, my dear, and disagree with—them."

He used to keep even Carlyle chuckling for a whole evening with his drooleries. . . . Brookfield had no small musical talents; but, above all things, he was a mimic of very rare and subtle powers, with a vein of keen and witty observation that amounted to genius. He might have been a great actor. His dramatic gift came out in his readings. A hostess thought herself fortunate who could persuade him to read a scene from Shakespeare or Sterne at a party of chosen guests, and no one who heard him could forget the intensely emotional effect of his reading of . . . "Leutenant Lefevre" in Tristram Shandy. Such a preacher could not fail to stir his congregations at times by the too poignant appeal and dramatic imagery of his delivery. But he was conscious of this fault, and was careful to guard against it.

Tennyson's lines give a vivid and sympathetic portrait of his friend:— How oft the Cantab supper, host and guest, Would echo helpless laughter to your jest. . . . You man of humorous, melancholy mark . . . You trustier, kinder Jaques.

Lord Lyttelton's memoir contains many letters from friends, extracts from some of which will serve to fill in this outline of a very remarkable personality. The Master of Trinity (W. H. Thompson) wrote: "When in Society he was by far the

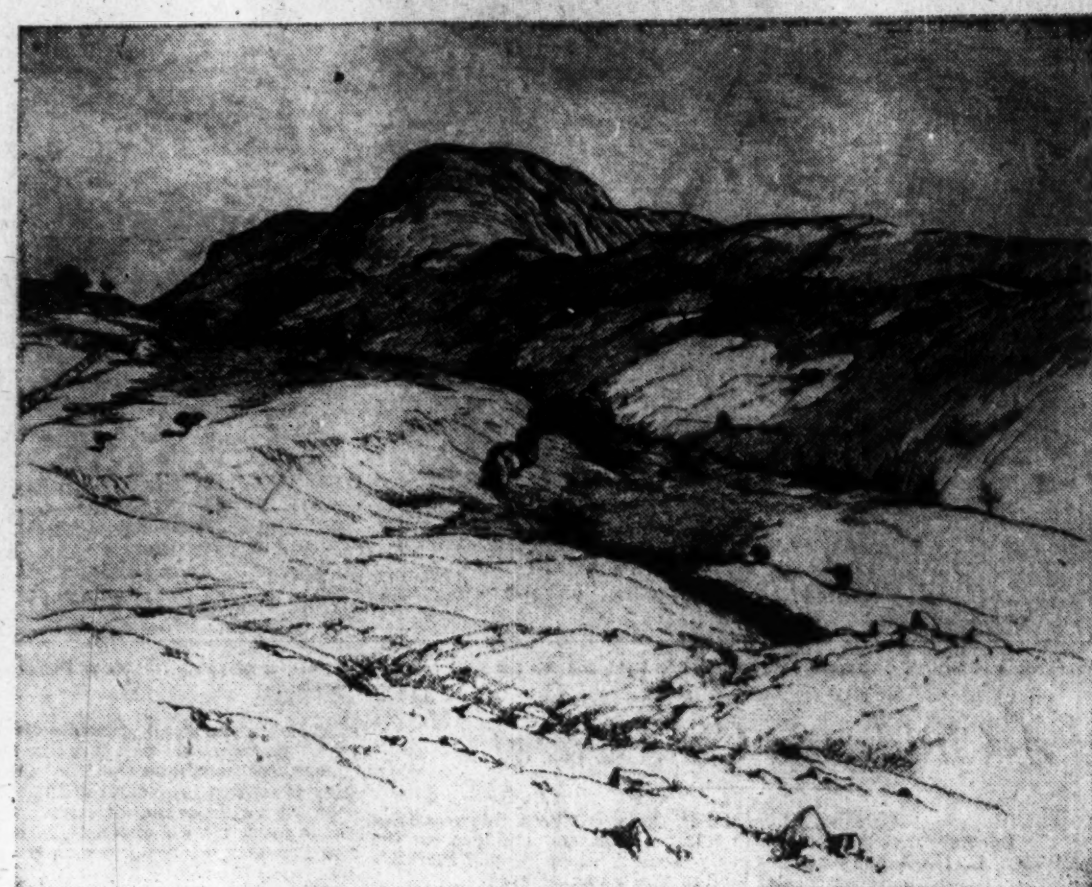
most amusing man I ever met, or shall meet. At any age it is not likely that I shall ever again see a whole party lying on the floor for purposes of unrestrained laughter, while one of their members is pouring forth, with a perfectly grave face, a dissertation of imaginary dialogues between characters, real and fictitious, one exceeding another in humour and drollery."

Mr. Spedding speaks of his "indefatigable humour," dependent so much on the refinements of the occasion. "In his own person I never saw that he had any very great gift of oratory. But if he had had a fancy to personate Lord Brougham in a character, he would have found himself gifted for the occasion with the power of rolling forth long periods of long complicated structure and elaborate melody. . . . He kept all his friends and I do not know that he made any enemies. . . . Thackeray had numbered Brookfield among his three oldest and closest friends—with Edward Fitzgerald and John Leach. He commemorated that friendship in some letters, contained in a letter sent in '48 to Mrs. Brookfield, who was for many years his most intimate correspondent. They begin: "A friend I had, and at his side, this story dates from seven long years."

One day I found a blushing bride, a tender lady kind and dear! They took me in, they pitied me, they gave me kindly words and cheer."

A kinder welcome, who shall see than yours, O friend and lady dear?"

—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Thackeray, D.S.O. In The London Mercury.



Pen-y-Ghent. From the Etching by Alice K. Goyder.

MISS ALICE K. GOYDER, whose water colors show talent and attracted attention at her recent show in London, has recently taken to the needle, with results full of promise.

The artist has chosen a motif of peculiar though somewhat forbidding beauty, and one which, no doubt, presents considerable difficulties. These, however, have been ably and happily overcome. Miss Goyder has concentrated her efforts rightly, one would think, upon the mountain itself, which has been rendered with a precision of line and a richness of color that is a pleasure to the eye. The foreground of the plate has been more summarily dealt with, and the undulating nature of the foreground has been etched in a few simple but convincing lines. It is a first-class work of the common, Miss Goyder is to be congratulated upon having achieved, so early in her etching work, such an excellent effect.

most amusing man I ever met, or shall meet. At any age it is not likely that I shall ever again see a whole party lying on the floor for purposes of unrestrained laughter, while one of their members is pouring forth, with a perfectly grave face, a dissertation of imaginary dialogues between characters, real and fictitious, one exceeding another in humour and drollery."

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A Song of Finland

Good Nyland! home of sailor hearts, Along the Baltic Sea, Crowned with forests dark and old, Gay with islands manifold, Here's a health to thee!

O pleasure boats of Barsoond That clear the summer foam, Wheel upon the breeze and glide, Dip, and take the dancing tide, And bear me to my home. . . . While Nyland speech awakens yet That clear the summer foam, Wheel upon the breeze and glide, Dip, and take the dancing tide, And bear me to my home. . . .

Adapted from Hjalmar Procopé, by Rosalind Travers.

## Le Refuge spirituel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

L'HUMANITÉ a toujours ressenti le besoin de se mettre à l'abri des difficultés de l'expérience mortelle; et, comme le montre l'histoire, on a largement pourvu à cette protection. La civilisation moderne a ses institutions où ceux qui désirent recevoir le genre de secours qu'elles offrent, peuvent se retirer pendant quelque temps, où ceux qui ne pas de foyer—les indigents—ou bien ceux qui se sont laissés induire en tentation peuvent être momentanément abrités, protégés ou corrigés. Plus récemment encore, on a donné plus d'extension à cet affectueux idéal, et il comprend maintenant un asile pour les oiseaux et les bêtes sauvages, où ceux-ci peuvent demeurer en paix dans leur liberté primitive.

Cette coutume de réserver des lieux de refuge aux malheureux était fort en usage aux anciens temps, parmi les nations classiques. Cependant, attendu que les coupables qui faisaient pour éviter la punition cherchaient à se faire un sanctuaire de certains endroits reconnus comme sacrés, on finit par beaucoup abuser de cette pratique. L'institution juive, connue sous le nom de "villes de refuge," fondée en vue de diminuer les maux et d'encourager la nation à gagner un meilleur sens du bien, manifesta une plus grande sagesse. Bien des prophètes reconnaissent, en vérité, que Dieu était le seul refuge contre tout mal. Ainsi, le Moïse, spirituellement guidé, fut amené à instituer ces "villes de refuge" comme moyens humains et utiles, cependant, dans les derniers conseils qu'il donna au peuple, il l'exhorta en ces termes: "Le Dieu de tous les siècles est ton salut. Ses bras étendus te soutiennent. Il te chassera devant toi l'ennemi. Et il t'a donné l'Exterminateur. Israël est en sécurité dans sa demeure."

Malgré tout le bien que peuvent faire, à la société, les institutions de bienfaisance ou de correction en aidant les infortunés ou en punissant les malfaiteurs, les hommes en arrivent à reconnaître d'une façon plus générale que la conscience individuelle est l'arène où doit se faire la distinction entre le bien et le mal, et où l'on peut détruire les erreurs, comprendre le bien et le pratiquer. Ainsi, tandis que les moyens humains peuvent être utiles à bien des gens en leur procurant un refuge contre la souffrance et la tentation, on ne pourra finalement en estimer la valeur que selon le degré où ils réussissent à servir de norme, qui permettra aux hommes de choisir intelligemment le bien et de rejeter le mal, que ce dernier se manifeste sous forme de péché, de maladie, de chagrin ou de pauvreté.

Toutefois, cette norme n'avait pas été établie jusqu'au jour où la Science Chrétienne fit du nouveau connaître la base et la règle que Moïse avait indiquée et que plus tard Christ Jésus réaffirma et révéla plus clairement. Les prophètes avaient annoncé une certaine compréhension de cette vérité, et Esaïe en parla comme suit dans un beau langage figuré: "Il y aura une tente pour nous un refuge et pendant le jour, contre la chaleur, et pour servir de refuge et d'asile con-

tre la tempeste et la pluie." Et Christ Jésus, qui savait bien que les hommes doivent comprendre Dieu afin de savoir comment ils doivent s'approcher de Lui et de se mettre à l'abri de tout mal, dit: "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai"; car, ainsi qu'il l'expliqua souvent, personne ne peut arriver à comprendre le Père, si ce n'est par la connaissance du Christ, l'expression ou la manifestation divine de Dieu. En conséquence, il déclara de plus, avec une compassion rassurante, qu'un autre Consolateur viendrait et que ce Consolateur, ou "Esprit de vérité" conduirait tous les hommes dans "toute la vérité."

Tel est le refuge—la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de Son Christ—que la Science Chrétienne rend accessible à l'humanité entière. Pareille connaissance de la Vérité révèle la totalité de Dieu, la perfection de l'homme réel, et par conséquent l'irréalité de tout mal. Ce refuge est ouvert aux malades, aux pécheurs, aux affligés et aux malheureux. Rien ne peut y entrer qui soit dissimulé à Dieu. Or, y entrer signifie abandonner la fausse croyance au mal comme ayant réalité ou pouvoir, ou comme procurant le plaisir ou la douleur. Le vrai refuge, étant un état de conscience spirituelle, une compréhension de la toute présence de Dieu et de Son Christ, du divin bien infini, nous permet, selon la mesure de notre compréhension, de prouver scientifiquement l'irréalité du mal, et de surmonter ainsi tout sens de péché et la maladie qui en est la conséquence. C'est assurément ce que Mrs. Eddy fait ressortir lorsqu'elle écrit à la page 2 de *Unity of Good*: "Le pécheur n'a de refuge contre le péché qu'en Dieu, qui est son salut. Nous devons cependant nous rendre compte de la présence, de la puissance et de l'amour de Dieu, si nous voulons être rachetés du péché. En comprenant ceci, l'homme se défait de son affection pour le péché et pour le plaisir qu'il y trouve, et la douleur qui en résulte disparaît enfin. Alors, il s'ensuit finalement, en Science, que Le pécheur perd l'envie de pécher et acquiert un sens plus élevé de Dieu, en qui il n'y a point de péché."

Une des merveilles de ce refuge, c'est qu'il est toujours proche. Nous n'avons pas besoin, comme le firent les anciens, de nous enfuir d'une ville à l'autre afin d'échapper aux suites des croyances erronées. Le péché se puni lui-même jusqu'à ce qu'il soit détruit. Nous ne souffrons d'un sens de maladie que jusqu'à ce que la croyance qui s'y rattache en tant que réalité soit détruite. Que l'on soit couché à l'hôpital, que l'on se trouve dans les quatre murs d'une prison, dans le désert ou mété à la foule d'une grande ville, on pourra aussitôt lever ses pensées vers l'Amour divin toujours présent, et trouver un refuge dans la spiritualité. Ayant elle-même une preuve étonnante de cette vérité, Mrs. Eddy dit à la page 444 de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "Pas à pas les ceux qui se confient en Lui trouveront que 'Dieu est pour nous un refuge et une force, un secours dans les détresses, et Il est fort aisé à trouver.'"

## Spiritual Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY has always recognized the need of refuge from the exigencies of mortal experience; and, as history shows, there has been much provision for such protection. Modern civilization has its institutions to which those desiring help of the kind provided, may retire for a time, or where the homeless, the destitute, or the tempted may be temporarily sheltered, protected, or corrected. This kindly ideal has, more recently, been extended to include asylum for birds and wild creatures, where they may remain unmolested in their native freedom.

This setting aside of places of refuge for the unfortunate was practiced to a considerable extent among the ancient classic nations. As the guilty, however, fleeing from punishment, sought sanctuary in certain places held to be sacred, the practice came to be much abused. Higher wisdom was manifested in the Jewish institution known as "cities of refuge," established with a view to abating evils and to furthering in the nation a better sense of good. Indeed, it was recognized by many of the prophets that God was the only refuge from all evil. Thus, although Moses through spiritual guidance planned the "cities of refuge" as a useful human means, nevertheless in his final directions to the people he admonished them in the words: "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms: and he shall thrust out the enemy from before thee; and shall say, Destroy them. Israel then shall dwell in safety alone."

Men are coming more generally to admit that, however much benevolent or penal institutions may do for society in helping the unfortunate or in punishing the offender, the individual consciousness is the arena where the differentiation between good and evil must be drawn, if wrongs are to be destroyed and good understood and practiced. Thus, while the human means that promote the end of refuge from suffering or from temptation may be useful to many, their value can in the end be estimated only by their measure of success in setting up a standard by which men may intelligently choose good and eschew evil, whether manifested as sin, disease, sorrow, or poverty.

Such a standard, however, had not been established until Christian Science restated the foundation and rule which Moses indicated, and which Christ Jesus later reaffirmed and more clearly revealed: The prophets had prophesied the coming of an understanding of this truth, Isaiah saying of it in beautiful figurative phrase, "There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day; from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain." And Christ Jesus, aware that

men must understand God in order to know how to approach Him and to find refuge from all evil, said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" for, as he repeatedly explained, no one could come into an understanding of the Father save through the knowledge of the Christ, the expression or divine manifestation of God. Therefore, with reassuring compassion, he further declared that another Comforter should come, and that this Comforter, or "Spirit of truth," should lead men "into all truth."

Here is the refuge—the spiritual understanding of God and His Christ—that Christian Science has made available to all mankind. Such knowledge of Truth reveals the allness of God, the perfection of the real man, and the consequent unreality of all evil. This refuge is open to the sick, the sinning, the sorrowing, the unfortunate. Nothing can enter into it that is unlike God. Hence, entering into it is synonymous with abandoning false belief in evil as having reality, pleasure, pain, or power. The true refuge, being a state of spiritual consciousness, or the realization of the ever-presence of God and His Christ, of infinite divine good, enables one, proportionately as he attains it, scientifically to prove the unreality of evil, thus overcoming the sense of sin and its consequent, disease. This is surely what Mrs. Eddy points out when she writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 2): "The sinner has no refuge from sin, except in God, who is his salvation. We must, however, realize God's presence, power, and love, in order to be saved from sin. This realization takes away man's fondness for sin and his pleasure in it; and, lastly, it removes the pain which accrues to him from it. Then follows this, as the  *finale*  in Science: The sinner loses his sense of sin, and gains a higher sense of God, in whom there is no sin."

One glory of this refuge is that it is always at hand. We do not need to flee, as did the ancients, from one city to another, in order to escape from the effects of mistaken beliefs. Sin is self-punished until it is destroyed. We suffer from a sense of disease only until belief in it as a reality is vanquished. Or, in hospital, cot, within prison walls, on deserts, in city thoroughfares, we may at once lift thought to the ever present divine Love, and find refuge in spirituality. Out of her own stupendous proof of this truth, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 444), "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'"

(An entire column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## PROSE WORKS

Other Than

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and the CHURCH MANUAL

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and the "Church Manual," in one volume, uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

The new book of 1312 pages contains the following books:

Miscellaneous Writings  
Retrospection and Introspection  
Unity of Good  
Pulpit and Press  
Rudimental Divine Science  
No and Yes  
Christian Science versus Pantheism  
Message to The Mother Church for 1900  
Message to The Mother Church for 1901  
Message to The Mother Church for 1902  
Christian Healing  
The People's Idea of God  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany

For the greater convenience of the student, the lines are numbered, as in the textbook, and the above titles comprised in the volume are arranged in the order adopted in compiling the "Concordance to Other Writings."

Pocket edition, size 4 1/2 x 6 3/4 x 1 1/2 inches, printed on Oxford India Bible paper, morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, single copy \$14.00; six or more, each \$13.50.

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CORPORATION**

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NEW YORK

1415 EYE STREET  
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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INDUSTRIALS		Low	Last
Am Cas&E	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Haw SS	...	79	10
Am Lat&T	...	171	171
Am Ry&T	...	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Superpower A	37	35 1/2	37
Am Superr B	38 1/2	36 1/2	38 1/2
Am Thread pf...	4	4	4
Arms Co II B vtc	15	14 1/2	15
Chem G&D B	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
LatAm Port C new	52	52	52

Bedding Bros w	129%	39%	201%
Borden Co new	83	82	82
Bridging Mach	93	94	84
Brooklyn City RR	84	84	84
Buffalo Gen Exp	58	58	58
Can D Oil Ala w	41	40%	50%
Car Ltg & Power	37	44	37
Chapin Sacks Inc	44	44	44
Chatterin & Sons	32	32	32
Chrysler Corp	117	117	117
Cleveland Auto	22	22%	22%
Comstock & Co	40	40	40
Comwith P new	40	40	40
Comwith Pw Corp	163	161%	161%

The SAFEST Investment		
don't	43%	43%
Invest	14%	14%
don't	39	37%
don't	101	101
Invest	20	20
Invest	26%	26%
Invest	16	16
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red-Ease R C 12 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
edman C 12 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
abriel Snub .....	274	274	274
arod Corp .....	514	514	514
en Gas & Elec 12 1/2	173	173	173
en G&E cvt pf 173	173	173	173
en Outdoor Ad 45	45	45	45
ullette Saf Res 79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
odyr Tire & Rub 32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

**DE & REYNOLDS**  
**EARNINGS LARGER**

NEW YORK—Devoe & Reynolds re-  
ports the six months ended May  
1935, net profit of \$679,251 after  
depreciation and miscellaneous adjust-  
ments, compared with \$567,632 in the  
corresponding period of the previous  
year.

profit of \$679,261 after expenses  
miscellaneous adjustment is equal  
preferred dividend to \$14.47  
earned on the outstanding \$4-  
common compared with \$567-  
\$11.62 a share, in the corre-  
sponding period of the previous year.

COMMODITY PRICES	
YORK, July 6 (Special).—Following is the cash prices for staple steel products:	
July 6, 1934, July 7, 1934	
No. 1 spring	1.59 1/2, 1.63 1/2, 1.67 1/2
No. 2, red.	1.83 1/2, 1.90 1/2, 1.91 1/2
No. 3 yellow	1.90 1/2, 1.94 1/2, 1.98 1/2
No. 2, white	.56, .61, .63
Minn. pat.	.83, .90, .92
Galv.	1.90, 1.96, 2.00
Sheet	41.00, 37.60, 26.25
Flat	41.00, 37.60, 26.25
Gr. 1	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 2	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
No. 3 Ph. 11	21.25, 21.75, 21.75
Gr. 3	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 4	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 5	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 6	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 7	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 8	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 9	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 10	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 11	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 12	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 13	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 14	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 15	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 16	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 17	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 18	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 19	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
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Gr. 79	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 80	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 81	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 82	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 83	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 84	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 85	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 86	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 87	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 88	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 89	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 90	5.00, 4.75, 4.50
Gr. 91	

man. apts.	84%	75%	10%
Mid Upplnd32.80	24.45	28.60	
Mid Pitts.355.60	35.00	38.00	
cloths.	05%	05%	06%
	7.40	7.40	6.15

[illegible]

**YORK, July 6 (AP)—**The Journal Investors says that complete details are available in advance that 770 enterprises with an authorized capital of \$100,000 or more were included in the study. The study estimates in June, representing a total of \$1,003,370,000.

**COMMONWEALTH POWER**

Consolidated balance sheet of the Commonwealth Power Corporation for 1936 shows total assets of \$183,162,322, and total liabilities of \$140,200,000.

The Fair declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20 and three regular monthly dividends of 1/8 per cent on the common, payable Sept. 1, Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20, Sept. 20 and Oct. 20.

The Massachusetts Investors Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the extra 20 cents payable July 20.

abilities \$5,997.50. Surplus was \$1,000.00.

**F. & W. GRAND STORES**  
F. & W. Grand Stores for June 1925, a gain of \$160,968 or 34 per cent over June, 1924, and six months ending June 1925, a gain of 30 per cent over the corresponding period.

**ENGLISH PROFIT SHARING**  
ENGLISH PROFIT 6-English Share

have made a new proposal, on profit-sharing, to give 87 per cent proceeds to the workers and 13 per cent to the operators.

**DEAN ONATIVIA & CO.**  
**AGO, July 6**—Dissolution of the firm of Dean, Onativia & Co. can

without great loss, according to Title & Trust Company, federal seller.

**PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS OF COPPER**  
Exports of copper during June from New York alone have amounted to a heavy total of 59,938,400 pounds.

**STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC**  
Standard Gas & Electric combined earnings of operated utility companies for 12 months ended May 31, 1917, of Philadelphia 9 1/2 per cent last year refunding mortgage gold bonds, series priced to yield about 6 3/4 per cent.

ments are at a record rate for the past.

---

**KELLY-SPRINGFIELD**

Volmer Jr. has been elected president of Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., suc-  
cessor to Arnold L. Scheurer, resigned.

---

**MOON MOTORS PROSPEROUS**

showed an increase of \$2,508,390, or 1 per cent, as compared with the previous 12 months. Gross earnings increased 178,965, or 6.45 per cent.

**REYNOLDS SPRING DIVIDEND**  
MOIT, July 6—Reynolds Spring Co. has passed the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this date.

100



## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended July 4, 1933



# SAVING

## from July 1

funds left with us on or before Ju  
nk has never paid less than

### 5% Per Annum

## Your Savings

the safety and fair returns for your n

will gladly confer with you and help  
which will meet your individual condi

### Fourteen Day Period

check over your finances after the c  
make any re-adjustment you deem  
plenty of time to place what money  
loss of interest time.

### Amib—The time to begin is Now.

## FOUNDER SAVING ASSOCIATION

over Five Million Dollars

LOSSES THIRD, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

## In the Ship Lane

By FRANKLIN SNOW

group of commod  
canal which par  
hanna River in Pe  
came to light an  
treat the transport  
rates seventy-five  
with today.

The receipt was  
\$7,000 pounds of  
dry goods, fish, har  
and hides. The st  
\$33.14, the tolls at D  
and the towing ch  
at Columbia City w  
rate at which the s  
billed ranged from  
\$1.00 to \$1.50.

With the return  
Capt. John F. W  
treasurer of the Ne  
chief of the Paris me  
gation, it was learn  
under consideration  
cooks the rank of  
ratings were propos  
members of the  
pursers, chief stewar  
and doctors.

chief cooks in Eu  
eligible for such rat  
approximately 250.

On her last eastbo  
Aquilania of the Cun  
2300 passengers, the  
divided almost equal  
three classes.

Nearly 15,000 sacks  
brought into New York  
bus of the North Ger  
last week. Under the  
now in vogue, these mail  
and ready for forward  
rival at New York, wh  
which is the largest Ge  
in service, also brought  
cargo.

## LONDON STOCK IRREGULAR, RUBBERS

LONDON, July 6.—The  
ket was irregular today  
for the fortnightly settl  
as a restrictor and influen  
tion. Oils were steadier,  
an overvalued condition, Mi  
in spots.

Industrials were irreg  
justments. Iron, coal and  
were in supply on appra  
the deadweight of the ap  
tween operators and mine  
Rubber issues were bri  
break demand induced by  
the staple which caused  
on shorts.

The gilt-edged division  
spots. French loans we  
with the franc and a mor  
view of the terms of new l  
issue.

Royal Dutch was 31 1/2  
Tinto 37 1/2.

## PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF

Prof. Irving Fisher's  
price index of 500 repre  
modities and the relative p  
power of money for the  
weeks, compared with the  
month's average year's ave  
1923, the previous year's ave  
1923 high and low to date.  
prices in May, 1920, follow  
taken as 100:

1924	1923
Bank Deposits	121,833,333
Real Estate	8,184,434
Stocks	2,184,434
Bonds	5,408,608
Foreign Exchange	4,215,950

of Los Angeles, Cal.  
the largest in the  
basis among  
leading ports in  
in import ton  
New Orleans,  
New York, New  
Angelo, Nor

use figures to  
and import  
occurred in  
people, moving  
fifteenth place

ical sections  
indicate the  
are such  
Gambia and  
1920—May (peak of prices).  
1923—January (low).

Index Purch	
No.	power
1920-May (peak of prices).....	149.3
1922-January (low).....	105.7
1924-Highly average.....	149.3
1925-Low.....	139.0
June.....	154.4
June, w.k. ended.....	155.3
June, w.k. ended June 8, 1925.....	158.1
June, w.k. ended June 15, 1925.....	167.2
June, w.k. ended June 22, 1925.....	156.9
July, w.k. ended June 29, 1925.....	159.5



## RADIO

SCHOOL RADIO DEVELOPMENT  
ASKED BY TEACHERS' LEAGUECo-operation of N. E. A. Requested to Determine Best  
Uses — State Spelling Bees, Current Events by  
Leaders, Musical Programs Cited as Typical

By a Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—The possibilities of radio in connection with the public schools are to be investigated by the National League of Teachers Associations. It has decided to appoint a committee to study the use of radio in the schools and to ask the National Education Association to establish a similar committee. The request will be forwarded to the N. E. A.'s board of directors shortly after the close of this convention.

This is the first inquiry into uses of the radio in the public schools to be undertaken by any national public school teacher association, it is stated by N. E. A. authorities. The league voted to look into the question of radio and the school after hearing a report of splendid educational results obtained through radio in the Chicago schools, where the experiment is proceeding in a modest way. The vote to accept the motion of the Chicago delegates was unanimous.

To ascertain what leading National Education Association people think of the educational future of the radio in public schools, a correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor made inquiry. It became evident at once that radio is expected to have its place in the public school system of the future, but what that place will be remains to be worked out.

Joy Elmer Morgan, director of publications and managing editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, said:

"Every new school will unquestionably have radio. Some are already putting it in. I think it will come into every room of almost all our schools. In California they have already had state spelling bees with the state superintendent of public instruction pronouncing the words. It is already possible in schools for every child to follow the same instruction from the same office."

"I think the time will come in certain phases of school instruction for the one person in all the world most qualified to give it. I can think of a time for example when a geography lesson will be divided so that the first part will be taught by a person personally acquainted with that section of the globe. Then after that part of the lesson is over the local teacher can take hold of her class and do the usual testing and organization of the child's material."

"I can conceive of a time when we will have history lectures by men who have given their lives to intimate study of the particular period of history is considering. There are of course infinite possibilities in music radio-casting for the fostering of music appreciation in the schools. In the field of citizenship I can conceive of a part of that instruction being given by no less than the President himself and the Chief Justice of the United States. And as for instruction in foreign languages, I can conceive of the first half of the lesson consisting of talks by nationals, while the teacher again would supplement."

"I can conceive of a day when model teaching lessons will be given by teachers of great skill to the experienced teachers listening from all parts of the State and thereby improving their teaching. These are just a few of the things that can be done. We must remember that none would lessen the importance of teachers; they would merely release the teacher's energy, leaving it for a finer direction of the whole school situation."

Walter R. Siders of Pocahontas, Wash., chairman of the National Education Association, said:

"Radio no doubt is going to be a method of instruction in the public schools. It will help the teacher in particular in current events and music."

J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, said: "It is impossible at this moment, in my judgment, to forecast what the future of radio in the schools will be. Some think it will bring in the millennium and there may be much in their expectation. On the other hand in a few subjects where radio instruction has been tried, such as arithmetic, it does not appear to have worked satisfactorily."

you see youngsters making sets out of small boxes and 75 cents of equipment, it seems feasible to anticipate. The children enjoy the radio and especially the boys, interested in things mechanical, it offers a special educational opportunity. Radio makes possible the teaching of things in mass by experts. A great authority on geography, like Amundsen or MacMillan, cannot be brought into the school children in the city, but by a radio address he can reach every school child. The teacher in such a case will have the advantage of first-hand material.

The air is usually free in the morning when time comes for an assembly exercise. It wouldn't, of course, be possible for the superintendent of schools to see all the children but by conducting assembly exercises by radio for the entire school system every morning he might make himself a real person to every school child.

A good many schools have radio and get history and civics over it first hand. When some of the great conventions are on the air, children get together in the school rooms to listen in. I've sat in many a school and heard the President, the head of the Budget Commission or some other high public official. Can you imagine anything finer?

Wouldn't it have been a wonderful thing if the children of the United States could have heard the debate between Webster and Hayne over the radio? I have met high school pupils out in Kansas who had heard directly what the Government in Washington was doing and heard more about it than I did though I live there. The radio is one of the great teaching agencies today.

S. D. Shankland, executive secretary of the department of superintendence and director administrative service of the N. E. A., said:

"The best argument for educational use of the radio I think is back-handed argument. The radio is going to be doing business right along. If we do not use it for helpful purposes it will be used only for subjects of passing interest. Radio-casting of music by the great singers gives only an appreciation of the finest music. If you don't have that sort of music on the radio the children are going to hear and establish a taste for something not the best. It is a great thing to establish an appetite in them for the best."

I think the time will arrive when all the important schools will have radio. It is coming very soon. When you talk of every little red schoolhouse having radio, that is not expecting too much, though when

President's Address

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 7:

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CRNA, Montreal, N. B. (115 Meters)

5 p. m.—Studio program by Saint John artists under the direction of A. C. Smith.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CRNA, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Van C. Montclair orchestra; talk on Quebec's attractions to tourists, 10:30.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)

6:45 to 10 p. m.—Studio musical and national program from WEAF, New York City.

WRZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (222.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program by Miss Glenn Robinson, pianist, 8:15—Recital by Frederick W. Gardner, tenor, accompanied by Katherine Gravelin, 8:30—Piano program by Lewis Howard of the Allepo Drum Corps, 8:45—Whistling solos by Charles Joyce, 9—Brunswick Orchestra, 9:15—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, at Boston, 9:40—World market survey from the Department of Commerce, Boston and late news from the National Industrial Conference Board, 9:50—Radio's review of the day played in Eastern, American and National Leagues.

WATF, Hartford, Conn. (345.4 Meters)

7 p. m.—Organ recital, 7:30—Talk, 7:45—Travelers' Towns, 7:45—8:15—Musical, Col. Paul Municipal orchestra.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (275.5 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Van C. Bee talk, "The Mason Wasp" (Part II), 6:15—Huguenot, 6:35—Travel talk, 7:25—Rice String Quartet, assisted by Helen Ford, contralto, 8:15—Helen Montclair, soprano, and Helen Montclair, 10—Meyer Davis' dance orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Dinner music, Columbia University lecture, "The Leaves for the Coming Month," Jack Nelson, entertainer, 7:30—Weekly Discussion of Financial Events, by Mr. Dudley F. Toulson, 7:45—Grand Opera, "The Bohemian Girl," by WEAF Grand Opera Company with complete orchestral accompaniment under the direction of Cesare Soderi, dance orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (465 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Over the Seven Seas, "Luxembourg," 7:30—Travel talk, "Landing Hall," "The Night Air Mail," Paul Henderson, Assistant Postmaster-General, 8:15—A. Dugues, director, program of song songs by William Bally, chief steward of the Berengaria.

WJZ, New York City (465 Meters)

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## Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum charge five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## REAL ESTATE

## Florida Investment

## Fort Myers, Florida

Double house of six rooms and garage and lot of big commercial value situated on Lakeshore River (shelving bay street near railroad) free of all encumbrances. Property being sold for \$10,000. See WILLIAM DONAHUE, 17 East 42nd St., N. Y. C., Room 504. Telephone Murray Hill 8206.

## Tussing Realty Co.

## General Brokers in

## Acreage and City Properties

## 716 First National Bank Building

## Miami, Florida

WARREN, MASS. New Colonial brick veneer ten-room dwelling, built by A. E. Warren, M. R. Warren, lot of land, ideal location; sun parlor; piazza; three full baths (1 private); hot water heat; main apartment near station; terms. Phone Mr. HAYES, Main 3642, August 20th.

FOR SALE—Attractive summer cottage, Lakeside Park, New Jersey; lake frontage 800 ft.; natural wood; water pressure; hot and cold water; sun parlor; car house; 2 1/2 acres; 2 1/2 miles from car house near Trenton, N. J.; reasonable terms, 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., Room 504. ALFRED COHEN, 505 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—For sale, 6-room house, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, paved and glassed sun porch, double lot of land; near school and electric; price \$2000. Wellesley 1018-R.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 18 West 60th St. (Broadway)—Business woman will divide cool apartment, 2 1/2 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 20 West 60th St., Apt. furnished, 2 1/2 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 20 West 60th St., Apt. furnished, 2 1/2 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Audubon Rd.—For rent, unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

FOR RENT—M. Vernon, N. Y. C., Apt. in 2-family house, usually attractive; 3 bedrooms, tiled kitchen and bath; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

FURNISHED apartment, three rooms and bath, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., Apt. furnished, 2 1/2 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

COTTAGE at Orr's Island, Cape Bay, Maine; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

TO LET FOR SEASON—Two cottages, all modern conveniences; \$200, including tax, water, electricity and heat. Apply to J. M. MAGUIRE, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. FURNISHED COTTAGE to let by week or month, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, furnished, Audubon Building, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 24 Madison Ave., Room 914—Practitioner's office, furnished, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little, Big, Boston, very central, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 60 Cambridge St., Suite 2—Clean, attractive rooms; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

BROOKLINE, N. Y.—Large room in private family, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

BROOKLINE, N. Y.—Handsome room, near North Ave. Station, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Beautiful room, furnished or unfurnished; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

LYNNBROOK, Long Island, N. Y.—Single room, central location, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 320 West 77th St.—Large room, running water, lovely surroundings, immediate possession; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 258 W. 84—Beautiful double room, running water, kitchen, all single; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 204 West 70th St.—Nicer furnished room, running water, next bath; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 270 Broadway, Cor. 10th, Apt. 1 N—Large room, comfortable, quiet, \$10 and 50 (Christian Scientists preferred). Phone Academy 1208.

N. Y. C., 204 West 86th—Attractive light room, running water, elevator, reasonable; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 206 WEST 86TH ST.—Cool bright, comfortably furnished room with running water, summer, Mr. Allan, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 541 W. 115th, Apt. 26—Light, attractive room, near Columbia bus, subway, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C.—Medium sized sunny room, near bath; private family, Apt. 21, 78 West 190th, Phone Washington Heights 7870.

N. Y. C., 400 W. 150th St., Apt. 62—Attractive outside room, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., 343 West 85th St., Apt. 6—W—Large room, comfortable, quiet, single or double; women; near drive.

N. Y. C., 40 West 90th St.—Cool attractive room in modern elevator apartment; young woman; Apt. 4-C.

N. Y. C., 25 Park Ave.—2 light, airy rooms (business or professional woman preferred); 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive, 563, Cor. 125 St., Apt. 44—Attractive single room, 93, Telephone Bklyn 3434.

N. Y. C., 107 West 97 (E. 97)—Light, clean, airy single room; 7-10-12-12; double \$14; refined home; elevator.

N. Y. C., 415 West 115—Large, light, newly furnished outside room, 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virginia House—Centrally located, comfortable, reasonable rates; 100 ft. frontage, 2 1/2 acres, 2 1/2 miles from car house, August 1st.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautiful location; walking distance business district. THE BOUTHERN CLUB, 1701 N. Ave.

WANTED

WANTED IN BOSTON—Any piano (Grand preferred) that is present being stored; lady uses studio music in France and England; desires to take care of it and use, rent free. Box T-208, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—Please mention the Monitor.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

## REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS. Lots for sale two miles from Palmouth Heights, in pine woods, near beach; about 55 ft. by 100 ft.; \$2500 up. MRS. MABEL H. FAY, Myran-Rose Valley, Pennsylvania.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

OWNERS GREATER New York or Long Island lots, desirable for cash, and location, lot and block number; where price is reasonable will purchase quickly; prefer closing transactions through attorney or bank. HORACE STRIFE, Licensed Dealer, 14 West 34th, New York.

INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE

FACTORY, warehouse and other industrial property, suitable for expansion, management in metropolitan Cincinnati district. W. E. A. MARRIOTT CO., Providence Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

ATTORNEYS

Thomas D. M. Latta, L.L.B. Member of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the Bar of Alberta. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY. 850 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

MPRS' REPRESENTATIVES

CAPABLE, successful salesman, with sales experience, wants active, legitimate, profitable product or service for the Pacific Northwest and California; have been successful in securing for territory, address Box 436, The Christian Science Monitor, Northwestern Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MINING ENGINEER, 20 years' experience in placer and lode gold mining; assistant manager of largest gold dredging company in South America; requires managerial position; experience in administration and report; would consider partnership with established business; Christian Scientists preferred. Box 830, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Hand-painted handkerchiefs, attractive side line for handkerchief salesman. 108 Park Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

NEW YORK SERVICE

A NEW YORK ADDRESS—An office where your mail, your customers or friends will be given real attention; individual representation where you can be sure of a personal touch; selling is available in connection with my own office at reasonable cost.

W. M. TOBIN

20 W. 40th St., New York City

PATENT ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS. Trade Marks, Copyrights and Inventions. M. MANHATTAN, Trademark Office, 100 Broadway, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MADISON WIS. FOR SALE

Latest Ready-to-Wear and Dressmaking establishment; full information on request. A. R. 1802 Hayes St., Madison, Wis.

BROKER, REAL ESTATE, RENTALS, BUSINESS, INSURANCE, GENERAL, & MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS. M. MANHATTAN, Trademark Office, 100 Broadway, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

Cable Address—"MERCHANT-VICTORIA."

City Headings

DELAWARE

Porter

D. D. FOWLER

Interior Decorator

First-class paperhanging and painting. Mailing Address, Porter, Del.

Wilmington

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company

HARDWARE AND TOOLS

Federal Tires

Toys, Household Furnishings

220 West Tenth Street

Stern & Co.

Successors to

R. L. Ford Furniture Co.

7th and Shipley Streets

Wilmington, Del.

Telephone 217

House Furnishings

Paints and Brushes

ALFRED D. PEOPLES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.

No. 507 Market Street

Wilmington, Del.

The popular \$1.00 stationery with name and address. 200 Note Heads, 100 envelopes, \$1.00.

K. A. HORNER CO.

Printing, Multiphotography, Typewriting 415 Shipley St. Wilmington, Del.

D. D. FOWLER

Interior Decorator

First-class paperhanging and painting. Telephone Wilmington 1930. Mailing Address, Porter, Del.

ANNA HANTHORN

Specialist in

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Infants' Layettes

911 Market St.

Wilmington, Delaware.

IDA L. BALDWIN

Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery

RECLUSIVELY

820 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

SHOES FOR THE FAMILY

N. F. HADLEY

306 King Street

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

Crosby & Hill Company

DEPARTMENT STORE

605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

B. E. HARMAN

Sewing Machines, Supplies, Vacuum Cleaners, Electric Washers, etc.

620 West Ninth Street

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Happily there awaits the American fleet which is now steaming deliberately toward the farthest islands and countries of the Pacific, a more considerate and courteous welcome than had been promised. The people of Japan, once prevailed upon to regard the visit of these armed ships as a gesture

of hostility, are able now, thanks to the former residents of that country who have migrated to Hawaii, to see in it only a proof of the continued friendliness and neighborliness of all the peoples of the world.

There is no thought among the people of the United States, and certainly none among the officials of that country who are responsible for the vacation maneuvers of the fleet in friendly waters far from home, of desiring to impress upon any country the fact that America is a powerful nation. That it is both a powerful and progressive nation is cheerfully conceded. The Japanese who have made their homes in the islands which lie between the United States and the Orient take pride in the stability and progressiveness of the country under whose flag they live. They joined in welcoming the fleet to Hawaii, and it is in that overtone, no doubt, that the people of the Island Kingdom farther toward the setting sun were able to discover the true significance of the cruise.

But it is to the people of Australia and New Zealand that the coming of the visitors will have the greatest significance. It will bespeak the continuance of that defensive alliance formed in those years when no imaginary line separated the true friends of civilization. It will afford them an opportunity to show the beauties and wonderful resources of their own land to those who have heretofore known little about them. But there will be the opportunity for even more than this. In the closer association and unartificial contact of those of like views and like ambitions, though these are inspired by different outlooks, much of value to all the people of the world will be gained.

It is really gratifying to realize that armored ships and destroyers are able to carry a reassuring message of peace. There was a time in the progress of the world when such a thing would not have been possible. The old saw has been reversed. No longer does "familiarity" at least among nations, "breed contempt." It may be that it remained for the war to teach that simple lesson to humanity. If it taught that and accomplished nothing more worth while, it cannot be claimed that the conflict was waged in vain. It has been often said, or was once often said, that the Great War was a war to end wars. Perhaps there are many who will now admit that no method has yet been discovered for the ending of war by conquest, no matter how complete. It may be that what was sought and what is now most desired has been accomplished by bringing to the world a clearer realization of the friendliness of its peoples.

While discussion accumulates concerning the relative merits of the American immigration policy as now embodied in the 2 per cent quota law, an increasing opportunity is presenting itself for the more effective assimilation of the foreign-born population of the United States. It is an opportunity which, paradoxically, is certainly as pressing in the face of the diminishing influx of aliens as it was before, if not more so. As admission is gained at a greater premium, more and more is the foreigner likely to become a permanent factor in the population, and the more important and the more timely, therefore, are the efforts to aid in his orientation.

### Friendly Emissaries in the Mid-Pacific

To appreciate this changing condition, which so patently commends itself to a comprehensive naturalization program, it is but necessary to note that the total number of immigrants lawfully admitted to the United States from July, 1924, when the new law became operative, to April, 1925, shows a decrease of more than 70 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Prior to the enactment of the stringent quota law, the alien population was essentially an unstable and shifting element in the fabric of the American Nation, thousands remaining in the United States no longer than was necessary to obtain sufficient capital to return home and live in comparative ease. More recently, however, this condition has been reversing itself. Besides the marked diminution of immigrants, statistics also disclose a distinct downward trend in the number of aliens who are permanently leaving the United States.

There was a time when the prospect of pressing the claims and privileges of citizenship upon the vast throng of more or less temporary residents in the United States did not promise great success. Such was the time when, for example, in 1914 a million and a quarter aliens, or in 1924, 706,896, were admitted to that Nation. But the past year tells a different story. The first ten months under the present quota restrictions show that only 242,965 persons have been admitted, indicating a year's total under 300,000. Efforts to inculcate, therefore, in this smaller number of probably permanent residents the right conception of American political and social standards, and the advantages and responsibilities of citizenship, are assured more fruitful results.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in whose department the federal bureau of naturalization is administered, is himself desirous that many of the technical barriers which now obstruct the path toward citizenship be removed for the encouragement of the alien. In a public address a few days ago he strongly reiterated his plea for the adoption of a program of yearly enrollment of all aliens so as to facilitate their opportunities to gain citizenship rights and an understanding of the obligations which these rights entail.

In its latest adjustment to the ever-changing problem of population, America's passage of

the quota law has brought in its wake a diversity of results, the value of which it is too early to determine. While numerous immediate benefits to the people of the United States, notably a greater stabilization of wages, a consequent elevation of living standards, and a reduction of unemployment, have already been attributed to this restriction of immigration, longer experience will be necessary to yield an accurate appraisal of its merits. But however one may view these aspects of immigration, there is no denying that the curtailment of the inflow of foreigners has cleared the way for more intensive efforts toward effectual assimilation.

As a help toward the solution of some of the great and complicated problems of production, distribution and marketing in the United States, there has been considerable study and some application of co-operative effort. Co-operative buying, co-operative stores and co-operative banks have been tried in

several states with sufficient success to encourage advocates of the system, to furnish them with arguments in its favor based on demonstrated practicability and to lead to a gradual extension of the plan. It has been strongly urged as a method of solving many of the difficulties that have beset the western and northwestern farmers, and an experiment on a large scale in the co-operative marketing of agricultural products in the west is now going on.

Yet in spite of the known enterprise of Americans, their readiness to try new ideas and their general reputation for taking the lead in progressive movements, the United States is not nearly so far advanced in different forms of co-operative enterprises as are several other countries, some of which Americans are rather in the habit of looking on with patronizing eyes and classing as slow or "backward." American students of co-operation and all who wish to find out how it works and how it might be extended in the United States can learn much from Sweden and from what has been accomplished in that country in applying co-operation to the varied forms of production and business.

The Swedish governmental Board of Social Inquiry has just completed an investigation that throws interesting light on the subject. It reports that two-thirds of the population of Sweden now obtain their supplies through co-operative organizations. The members of the Consumers' Co-operative Society of that country now number 243,451, but as each member represents a family, the whole number of profit-sharing customers is at least four times that number, or nearly 1,000,000 persons. Two-thirds of the membership is made up of wage earners, and the rest are small farmers, artisans and minor officials.

The net profits of the society last year totaled \$370,329, of which 15 per cent was added to capital reserve. In 1909 the members numbered only 65,500. The number of branches has grown since then—in fifteen years—from 376 to 880. Besides running retail stores these organizations operate bakeries, meat and sausage plants, shoe repair shops, dairies, etc., and one branch has its own farm. They conduct also savings banks and an insurance business. It looks from the experience of Sweden as if almost any enterprise can be run profitably on the co-operative plan.

The largest wholesale business in food products in Sweden is now conducted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. This organization also runs a flour mill, a margarine factory and a chemical plant. Besides, it has a savings bank department with more than 39,000 depositors. For the sale of agricultural products there are now in Sweden about 650 co-operative dairies; the chief output is butter. There are also about thirty co-operative slaughter houses which dispose of hogs and cattle delivered by the members.

Here is a record of growth and success as measured by financial returns that is truly surprising. The story also furnishes proof of the wide variety of enterprises and business, both retail and wholesale, to which the co-operative system may be applied with every expectation of success. If such a record can be made in Sweden in so short a time, there would seem to be no reason why far greater results should not be attained in the United States, if Americans gave their attention to the plan.

Refuting the testimony of those who would make it appear that prohibition in the United States cannot be enforced, comes a Scottish student and writer who, after a thorough survey of many sections of the country, voluntarily declares that the law, even as at present administered, is "one of the most beneficial measures in the history of government." He envisions the future of a race of free people who have never been subjected to the polluting and degrading influences of the saloon or the barroom, and finds that America "will give a lead to the whole world in solving one of the most difficult problems of modern times."

This writer and investigator is William Paxton, who has just published in his book, "The Truth About Prohibition," the results of his first-hand study of the enforcement problem in America. He finds that even if no other influence remained to support prohibition, the workmen of the country would never permit the repeal of the law which has proved to be so great a blessing. Referring to the worker as he found him, Mr. Paxton says: "No argument of a leader in his own country, or of a critic in ours, will alter a conviction which has come from experience."

How generally this book will be read by the people of Europe and the United States, of course, cannot be said. A great many who might read it with profit believe they already know "the truth about prohibition." But some of these, unless they have had the opportunity to observe conditions outside their immediate circle of business and social acquaintances, are

perhaps not competent judges. The tendency too often seems to be to magnify those breaches of the law which come to one's knowledge and to overlook the actual progress that has been made in solving what Mr. Paxton calls the greatest problem of modern times. There are grievous breaches of the law, as nearly everyone realizes. But as one goes out, in any city or village anywhere in the length and breadth of the land, he finds the doors of the saloons and dramshops closed. He finds the American workman profitably employed, with a comfortable home and money in the bank. He finds women and children decently clothed and generously fed, almshouses depopulated, and jails in many sections tenantless.

Is it any wonder that the unprejudiced European visitor who analyzes these conditions is willing to give credit where credit is due? He carries with him a vivid picture with which he contrasts what he views in the streets and homes of America. This witness is not the first who has volunteered to tell the truth about an extremely important matter. His testimony, however, abundantly confirms and supports that previously given.

Not everyone would be prepared to state, as unequivocally as a speaker did at an arbitration demonstration in London recently, that the cry, "If you would have peace, prepare for war," is one of the hoary lies of the old civilization. This speaker went on to say that the thing for which "we are trying to organize now" is to "be prepared for peace." He was addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the National Council for the Prevention of War, at which a resolution recommending arbitration to the governments of the world as a means of the solution of international disputes was passed. And he unquestionably did his part to impress the fact that, if ever war is to be prevented, this will come to pass both through making it so undesirable in every direction that no one will want it, and through making peace so desirable that everyone will be willing to undergo virtually any sacrifice in order to obtain and keep it.

It is strange that this dictum about preparing for war has held the world in bondage for so many centuries, because it should be obvious, from the results which have accrued all along the line, that preparation for war inevitably brings war in its train. Of course, however, the reason why the nations of the world have allowed themselves to be deceived in this way is that fear has predominated in the national consciousness, and each people has felt that unless it "prepared for war" some other country would get ahead of it and destroy it in its unpreparedness. Now the world is coming to realize more and more clearly that there must be agreements in common among all the peoples, and that the preparedness must be in the direction of peace instead of war.

In this connection it is worth while to recall the advantages of the Monitor Peace Plan, which would have it understood that, in the event of war, all wealth and labor would be subject to draft equally with the lives of the nation's citizens, for the carrying on of the hostilities. One of the strong features of this plan is that it is essentially a method of preparedness for peace, and not for war. It is true that it provides that, should war eventuate, certain steps would be taken. But the whole conclusion is predicated upon the fact that by such a provision war would be postponed almost indefinitely. By preparing for peace under the impulse of a universal inspiration, war would be deprived of those aspects of fear which have influenced the consciousness of the world for so long. And by making war in the highest degree undesirable to all who would in any way be involved in it, a long step would be taken toward eliminating it from the thought processes of the world.

When the London Times thinks that the subject "Breakfasts in Hot Weather" is of sufficient interest to warrant a half-column editorial, one is justified in expecting that it will contain some comments which will repay the perusal. And one is not disappointed. The conclusion reached is that, like the arrangement of sleeping and sitting rooms, or the distribution of the working day, the choice of what to eat is settled in most civilized countries in obedience to the general rule of the weather. Hence one inclines to agree with the writer in his statement that "unattractively as the steaming kidney and rasher may confront us in a temperature rising briskly toward the nineties, they are less depressing than the chilly rind of the grapefruit or the marshy expanse of some dish of stewed rhubarb when sunshine has suddenly given place to gray skies and the thermometer appears to be making a serious over-statement by registering something over fifty." This question of breakfasts, however, is one concerning which the French proverb applies with peculiar force: "Chacun a son goût." (Each according to his taste.)

## Editorial Notes

In one respect, anyhow, many a city could pattern itself after Cleveland, O., and benefit by the change of policy involved. During the recent Rotary convention special orders were issued to Cleveland traffic men to treat everyone with courtesy, all unnecessarily sharp reprimands by the police for minor infringement of traffic regulations to be dispensed with. The idea was to impress the visitors, but the plan worked so well that a special order has since been issued abolishing such reprimands in their entirety. This is how the innovation has been described in part in the editorial columns of the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

In the future the traffic cop must treat the everyday Cleveland as if he were a visiting Rotarian. He must use soft words and mild tones in administering his rebukes. Of course, under certain aggravated conditions, the policeman may raise his voice; but for the ordinary, everyday motorist who strays just slightly from the path of correctness there will be only a fatherly or fraternal admonition.

If soft words prove to be permanently sufficient the city will owe a lasting debt to the Rotarians.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

From a London Correspondent

At long last the terms of the proposed pact of guarantee, or security pact, as it is sometimes called, have been given out. The publication takes the form of correspondence between the British, French, and German governments. It is not at all easy as yet to understand exactly what is proposed, for in this case, as usual, diplomatic language evades the difficult and contentious points by a studious vagueness of phraseology. Moreover, the interpretations put upon the documents in the different capitals differ widely. But enough has been said to show that a project of immense importance for the future peace and stability of Europe has emerged from the discussions and conferences of the last few years.

The basic ideas which seem to underlie the proposal are simple. They are threefold. The first is that the existing frontiers of Europe, as laid down by the Peace Conference, should be voluntarily reaffirmed as the territorial foundation of the new Europe. The second is that, if and when alterations become necessary in course of time, these alterations shall be effected by process of arbitration and not by force. The third is that Great Britain undertakes to guarantee that no alteration shall take place in the western frontiers of Europe save by the process of arbitration, but gives no such guarantee about the eastern frontiers, while France does guarantee that the eastern frontiers shall be altered by arbitration alone.

The details necessary to the working out of these basic ideas have not yet been filled in. The relation of the League of Nations, in particular, to the new proposal is not clear, though it is certain that, if ever coercion to enforce arbitration becomes necessary, it will have to be taken under the procedure of the League. Whether France will have the right to take action to support Poland, for instance, irrespective of the consent of other parties to the pact, is another vital point which is not manifest.

None the less the pact proposals unquestionably mark a great advance in two fundamental respects. They thrust arbitration into the very foreground, not as the protocol tried to do, as the final and universal alternative to war, which is clearly premature, but as a method of trying to obtain a decision based on justice and reason, which must be employed about every international dispute in Europe, before a nation tries to take the law into its own hands. And, instead of stereotyping the conditions of 1919, while accepting the decisions of the Versailles treaties as a datum line, so to speak, they provide for alterations in those decisions which time and change will certainly require in the future, provided they are made by arbitration.

There is still much water to flow under the bridges before the new proposals can become the law of Europe. The first step is to obtain the opinion of Germany upon the treaty frontiers of 1919. Great Britain, on the other hand, stresses the idea that its obligations will be limited and that arbitration will make possible a peaceful revision of the treaties of peace.

Whatever may happen to the detail, however, it really looks as if a genuine foundation had been laid for a more stable and harmonious Europe. The pact is not, as some are rather like the Dawes report when it was first published. It was a good plan and a practical plan. Would it be accepted? Eventually, after a good deal of alteration in detail, it was accepted, and it has given real

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The weather in Russia continues to show revolutionary and unconventional tendencies. The past winter was very mild in the northern part of the country, and some of the provinces complained of insufficient snowfall, with consequent damage to the crops. On the other hand, such normally warm regions as the Crimea and the Caucasus experienced many storms and frosts. Now, in June, Moscow is having a series of cold, cloudy days, which would be more suitable for March or November. Gusts of snow are reported from some places in Siberia.

Reporting before the Russian Council of People's Commissars recently, the Comintern for Education, Mr. Lunacharsky, cited figures which indicate a certain measure of progress in restoring the educational system of the country. During the last year, according to Mr. Lunacharsky, the number of elementary schools increased by 3.3 per cent, the number of pupils by 21 per cent. The number of high schools increased by 19 per cent and the number of students by 50 per cent. Most of this increase, according to Mr. Lunacharsky, took place in the villages, and he pointed to the growth of high schools which specialize in agricultural subjects and are especially designed for the needs of the peasants. Mr. Lunacharsky said the number of books printed for the instruction of illiterates will increase from 2,400,000 to 4,000,000 during the coming year. The universities now have 113,000 students, of whom 22 per cent are workers and 25 per cent peasants.

The First All-Union Radio Exhibition is now taking place in the Moscow Polytechnical Museum. It opened with the singing of the "Internationale" over the radio. The exhibition is largely given over to the products of the radio trust. This organization, besides supplying Russian needs, is exporting radio material to Persia and has undertaken a contract to build fourteen radio stations in Teheran and elsewhere. The radio trust has also built forty radio stations for radiocasting the news of the official Soviet news agency, Rosta, or Russian Telegraphic Agency. The exhibition also included an interesting apparatus for transmitting radio messages from a moving train. This apparatus is said to be very much in demand abroad, especially in Sweden.

This is the open season for painting and renovating in Moscow. Almost every house seems to be putting on a new coat of paint or whitewash, and one has to be careful in brushing against doors and windows. For some reason, these renovating processes seem to be more conspicuous in Moscow than in other cities; perhaps this is due to the fact that many houses fell into disrepair during the period of revolution and now require constant attention.

There is a good deal of public interest in the flight which ten Russian airplanes expect to make from here to Peking next week. The distance to be covered is

economic stability to Europe, at any rate for the time being. Let us hope that this new plan about security will do the same.

Public opinion is becoming increasingly anxious about the state of trade. The number of unemployed is now at 60,000 last week and by a further 40,000 this week. There are many explanations advanced. Some blame it on the gold standard, which has made British export trade more difficult. Others say that it is increased competition from countries like Germany which pay very low wages. But that cannot suffice, for German industrial conditions are as bad as British. The truth seems to be that world trade has not yet overcome the loss of capital and dislocation of the Great War. The prosperity of Britain depended to a great extent on rapid capital development throughout the world. That capital development has slowed up, trade is more difficult because of new and higher tariffs, labor everywhere is less efficient and more exacting through the idealism, true and false, let loose by the war and the Russian revolution. The consequence is that there is still much less trade to go round than there was before the war.

Few of the experts expect any rapid recovery. They say that the foundation for better days are being laid, but that it will be some time before any considerable results appear. Meanwhile a great stocktaking is going on in the most depressed industries, coal mining, iron and steel, textiles, and shipbuilding. There is even a school of opinion which believes that, before things get right, there will have to be a huge transfer of labor from the older depressed industries to new and more lucrative forms of industry.

The passing of C. R. Das removes the most notable figure, after Mahatma Gandhi, from the ranks of the national party in India. Mr. Das was originally a very successful and prosperous lawyer. But after the war, under the influence of Mr. Gandhi, he abandoned his profession to throw himself into the movement for "swaraj" or self-government, on non-cooperation lines. It was not long before he became the undisputed leader of the movement in Bengal.

After some experience, however, he came to the conclusion that the Gandhi political program was hopelessly impractical and deflected the Swarajist movement into more orthodox political channels while Mr. Gandhi was in prison. For a time he "fired" with the policy of violence. But the divisions between Hindu and Mahomedan working the Reformers' Constitution, if certain concessions to his views were made in the provincial sphere.

The whole problem of self-government in India is now in a very delicate position. Non-cooperation has manifestly failed to solve India's problems for the same reason as mere anti-foreignism will fail to solve China's problems. For whatever mistakes the foreigner may have made, the prime necessity for self-government is a sufficient practical capacity among the people themselves to maintain unity, order, and law at home. Lord Reading is now in England consulting with the British Government as to what can be done. It is said that the decision will be to remain on to remain on as Governor-General for two years more under the existing Constitution, and to postpone the consideration of amending it until the experimental period of ten years provided for in the statute has expired.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, June 12

The much-discussed question of Leon Trotsky's future field of activity has been settled, for the time being at least, with his appointment to three economic positions as chairman of the Concessions Committee, president of the scientific-technical department of the Supreme Economic Council, and head of the State Electrical Trust. These positions give Mr. Trotsky considerable scope for technical economic administrative work, but they do not restore him to Cabinet rank or bring him into close contact with the masses. The general impression prevails that Mr. Trotsky has by no means regained his old weight in the councils of the Communist Party and that, in the near future at least, he will confine himself to Soviet administrative activity, without attempting to play a dominant role in problems of party leadership.

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There is a good deal of public interest in the flight which ten Russian airplanes expect to make from here to Peking next week. The distance to be covered is

almost 6000 miles; but distance is one of the least of the obstacles to be overcome. Much of the route lies over forests, deserts and mountainous country, where landings will be difficult. It is difficult to estimate the stretch of the journey from Moscow through the Volga towns, Nizhni Novgorod and Kazan, will be easy; but the trip will become more difficult when the aviators cross the forest country between Kazan and Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg). There are several hard stretches to be covered in crossing Siberia. From Novosibirsk to Irkutsk, for instance, the aviators must cross the so-called Taiga, the vast unexplored marshy forests of Siberia. Further on, after crossing the very deep Lake Baikal, the party will encounter hilly country. The greatest difficulties are anticipated in flying from the Mongolian capital, Urga, to Kalgan. This flight lies directly across the Desert of Gobi, where the wind currents are almost impossible to calculate, and where landings will be naturally inconvenient.

Playing children recently turned up a valuable and interesting treasure in the cellar of the home of the former Moscow nobleman, Pazukhin. The treasure included some pounds of gold and almost 150 pounds of silver, together with precious vessels and a number of invitations to imperial social entertainments sent by various tsars to members of the Pazukhin family. Some of these invitations date back to the time of Catherine II.

The vigor of the crusade against private trade which went on during the year 1924 may be measured by the fact that the credits advanced by the State Bank to private capital diminished from 25,000,000 rubles to 4,000,000 rubles during the period from October, 1923, to January, 1925. The proportion of credits advanced to private capitalists decreased from 8.8 per cent to 7 per cent of the total sum of the credits granted by the bank. Now that the Soviet Government has committed itself to the policy of granting easier credits to domestic capital, it is possible there will be some modification of this tendency to cut down drastically the loans advanced to private traders and merchants.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain aloof from the author's personality and he does not undertake to judge of their suitability or to be held responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Aguinaldo Gives Good Advice"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A recent editorial in the Monitor, entitled "Aguinaldo Gives Good Advice," read in part:

"That part of the world which is interested in the Philippines and the problem there envisaged—one not only for the Filipinos themselves and the United States but the whole wide Orient as well—has had recent opportunity to listen to several spokesmen on that important subject, all worthy of attentive hearings: Katherine Mayo, Justice Daniel Williams and T. F. Millard. With these is surely to be placed Emilio Aguinaldo, who has proved loyalty to his native islands if anyone has, and who beyond question speaks from first-hand knowledge of his topic. In an address before the Bagno Veterans of the Philippine Revolution, the other day, he declared not merely that 'the Stars and Stripes is the greatest symbol of liberty in the world,' but that, when the right time came, the United States would grant respect to the Philippines; he added, moreover, that 'that time has not yet arrived.' Further, he urged his auditors to rely to the support of Governor Wood and his Administration."

We called to our head office at Manila to verify the correctness of this statement, and have received a reply to the effect that in the speech by General Aguinaldo referred to, he merely stated that proper respect for those vested with authority should be shown, and praised the work of America in the islands in general. Following is the text of the cablegram we have received from Manila quoting a portion of General Aguinaldo's address: "I wish the members of the Philippine Commission to understand the necessity for unity in facing our national problems and in showing proper respect to those who are vested with authority in our government. It is needless for me to say that I am in favor of the immediate independence of the Philippines; everybody knows my history before the war."

Director, Philippine Press Bureau.

Washington, D. C.